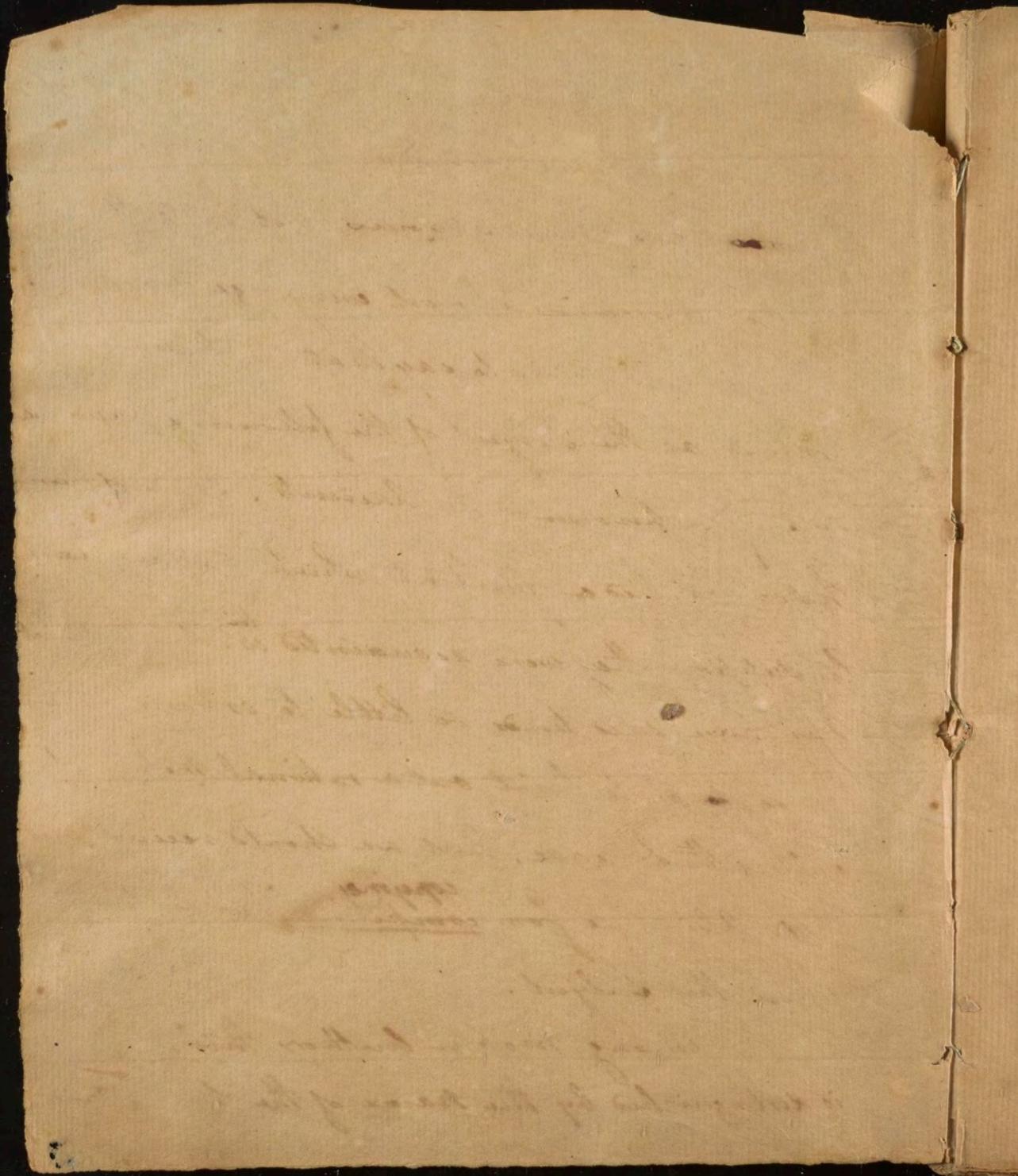


Yi 2  
7400  
F 29

2

such great benefits from a thousand Accidents,  
that Diseases which are always so much influenced  
by ~~the~~ These Circumstances, put on different  
Appearances in almost every Age & Country.  
I would not pretend to say that the Disease w: is  
designed as the Subject of the following pages wa:  
entirely unknown to the Ancients. Some of them  
have dropped a few Hints which give us Reason  
to suppose they were acquainted <sup>th</sup> w: it: but what  
they have said tends so little to explain the  
Cause, to or to point out a rational Method of  
curing the Disease, that we should receive but  
little Assistance from <sup>copying.</sup> compiling their Sentiments  
upon this Subject.

among modern Authors this Disease  
is distinguished by the name of the Noxious or

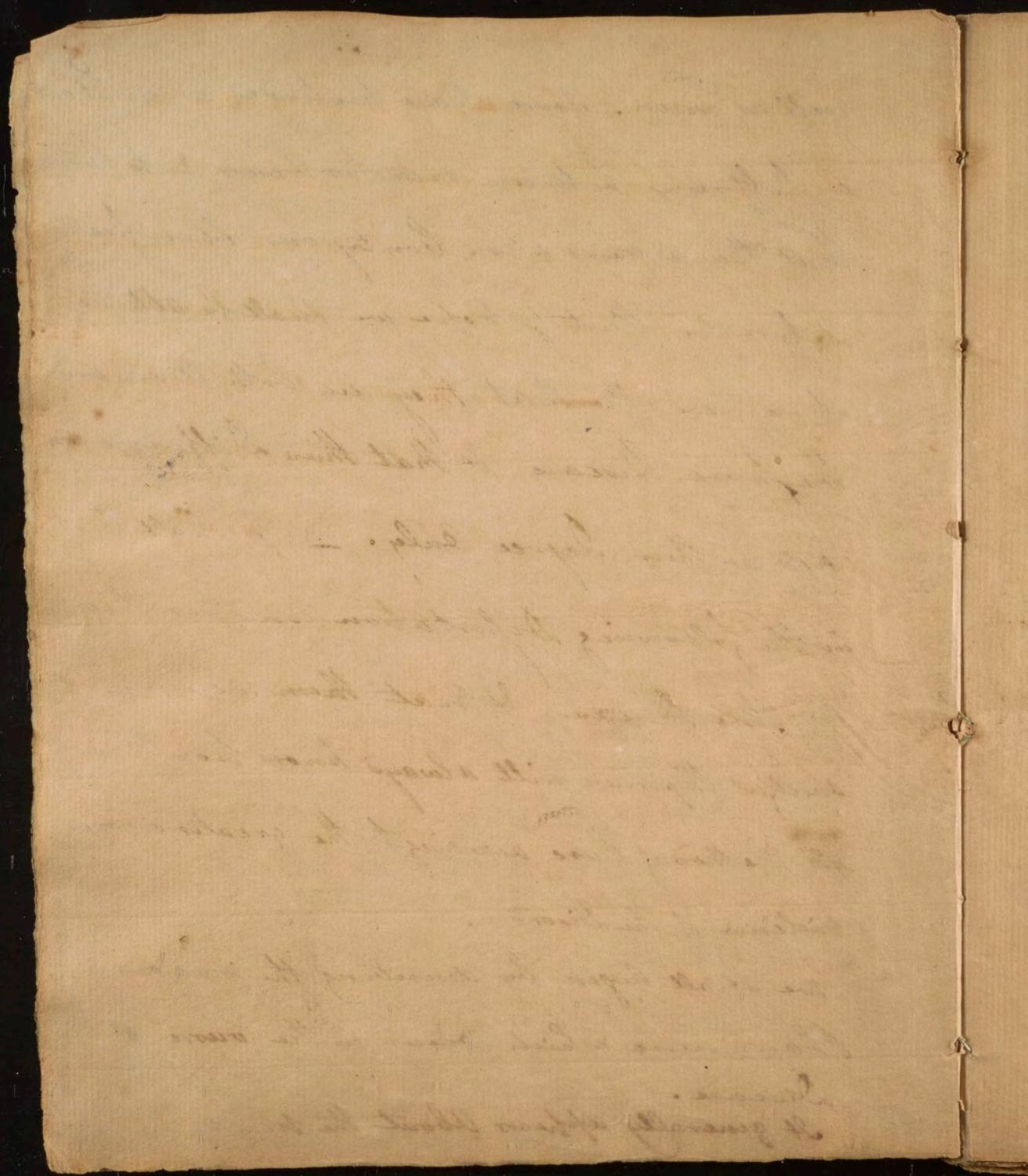


3

Yellow Fever. Some have pretended to point out  
a Difference between these two Fevers, & to prove  
that they depend upon Contagious & specifically  
different. But I hope we shall be able to  
show here after that they are both one, and  
the same Disease, & that their Difference con-  
sists in their Degree Only. — I shall therefore,  
in the following Dissertation consider them  
as One Disease & treat them as such. A  
skillful Physician will always know how to vary  
his Method of Cure according to the greater or less  
violence of the Disorder.

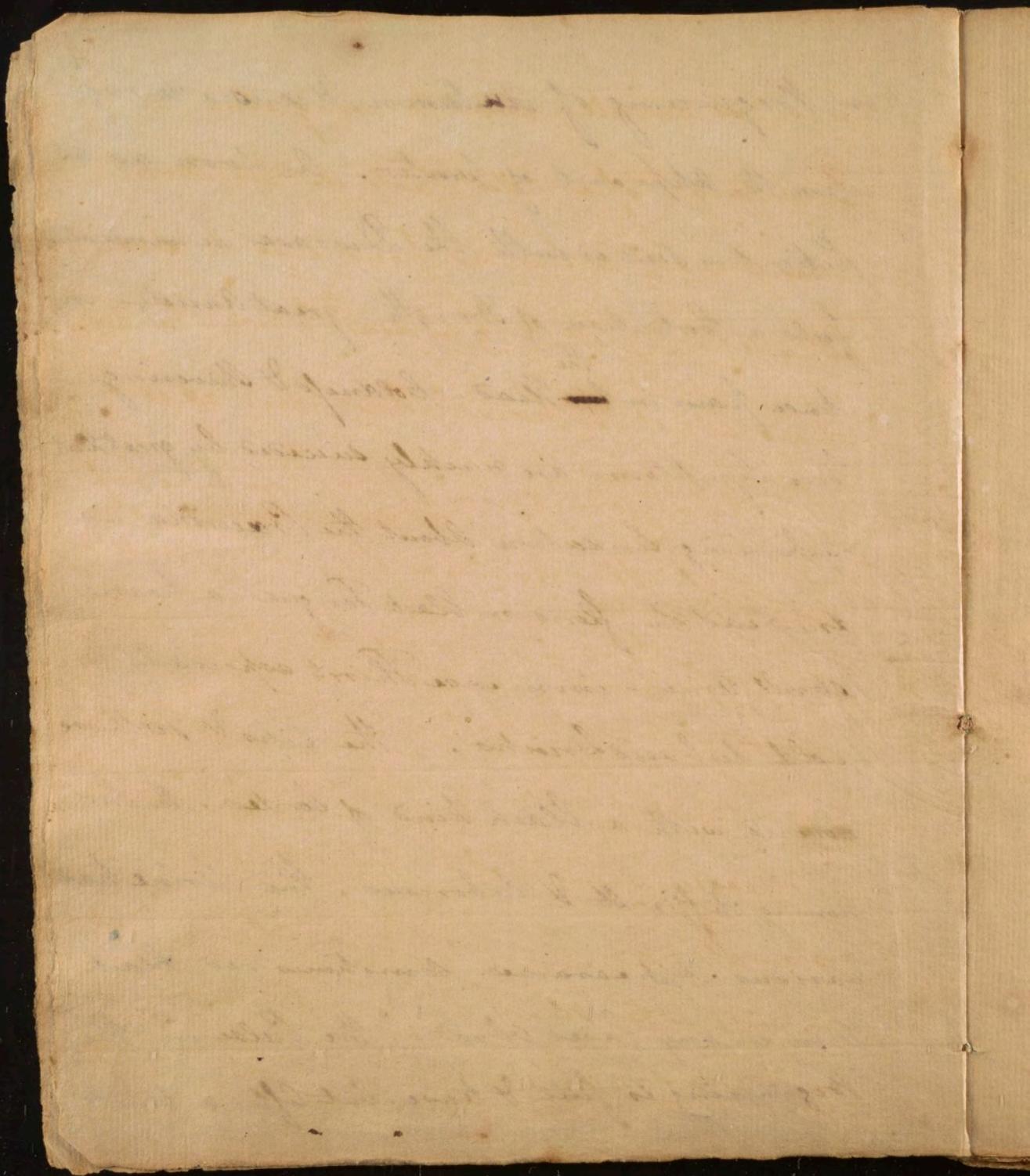
We shall begin by describing the most ordinary  
Phenomena which occur in the Course of the  
Disease.

It generally appears about the middle of summer

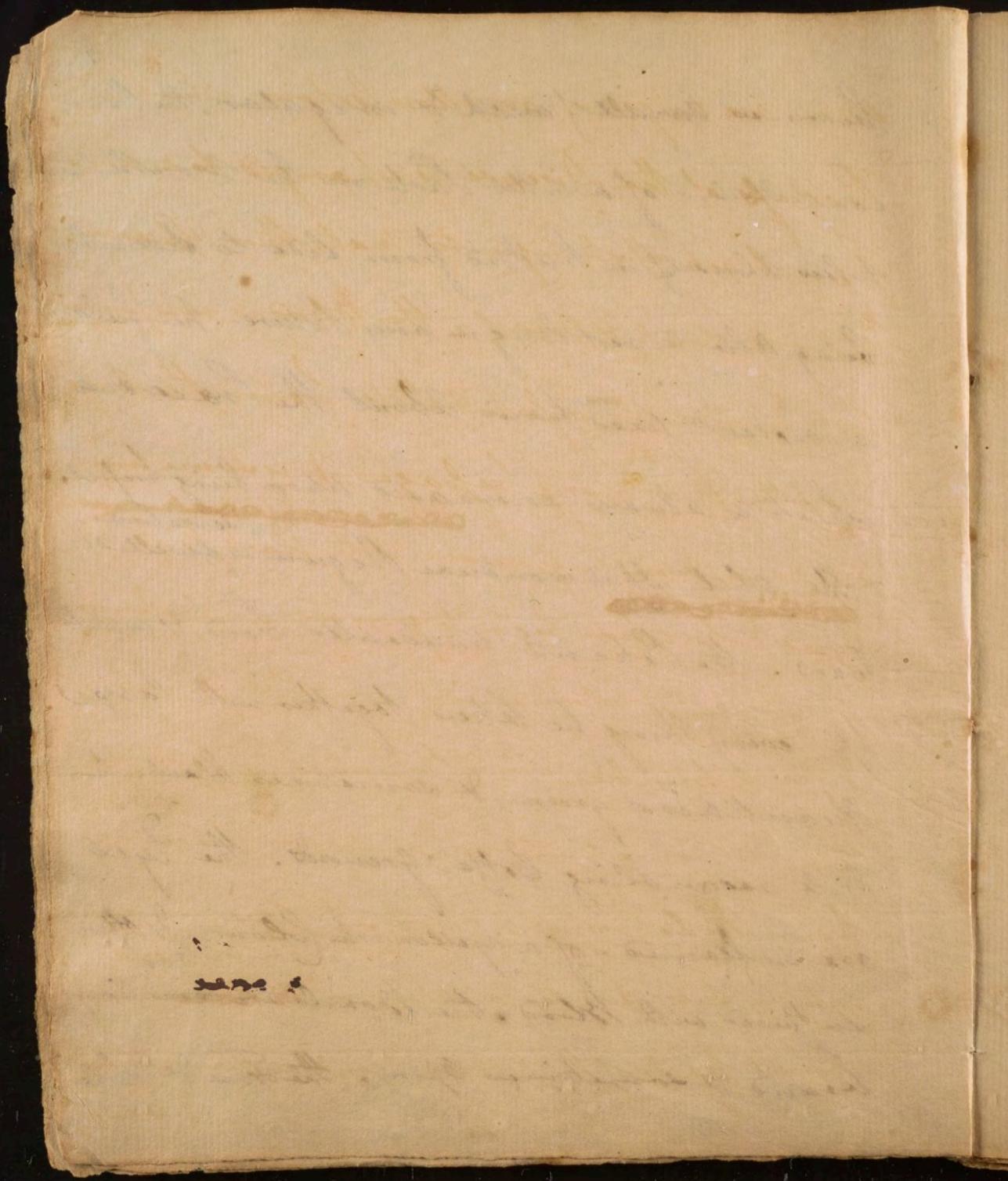


4

or Beginning of Autumn, increases to rage  
upon the Approach of Winter. As soon as a  
Patient is seized with the Disease he immediately  
feels a Prostration of Strength - great Anxiety - in-  
tense pain in ~~the~~ Head - Coldness & Shivering.  
These Symptoms are quickly succeeded by great heat -  
a burning Sensation about the Precordia - a  
dry-reddish-florid or black Tongue - a hoarse  
shrill voice - immense Thirst especially for  
cold Sub-acid Drinks. - The Lips & Feth are  
covered with a black kind of Sores. The Respi-  
ration is difficult & laborious. The Urine has  
various Appearances. Sometimes red - black  
& in many Cases bloody. The Pulse in the  
beginning is full & tense, but after a while

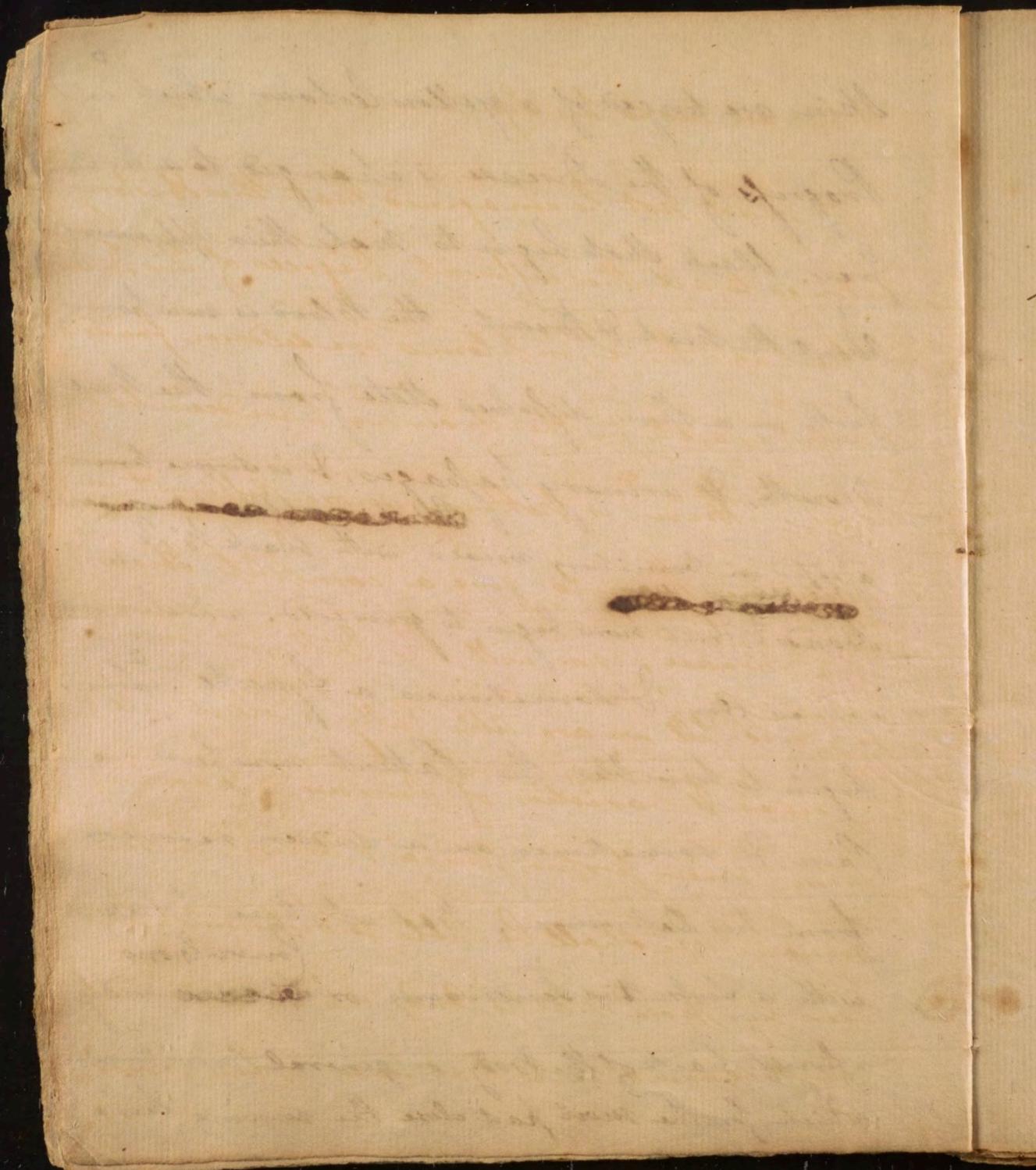


becomes small - weak & irregular. The Patient  
complains of a bitter Taste in his mouth -  
turns himself in his Bed from Side to Side without  
being able to rest long in any Posture. He feels  
a violent fixed pain about the Praecordia  
which is always increased upon being pressed.  
- The whole Hypochondriac Region is sometimes  
swelled &<sup>sometimes</sup> hard. The Patients nauseates Food, & vomits  
up every thing he takes together with large  
Quantities of green, & sometimes blackish  
Bile resembling Coffe-grounds. The Eyes  
are inflamed - of a yellowish Colour - & often  
suffused with Blood. The Bowels are sometimes  
bound & sometimes Open. The Face & Whole



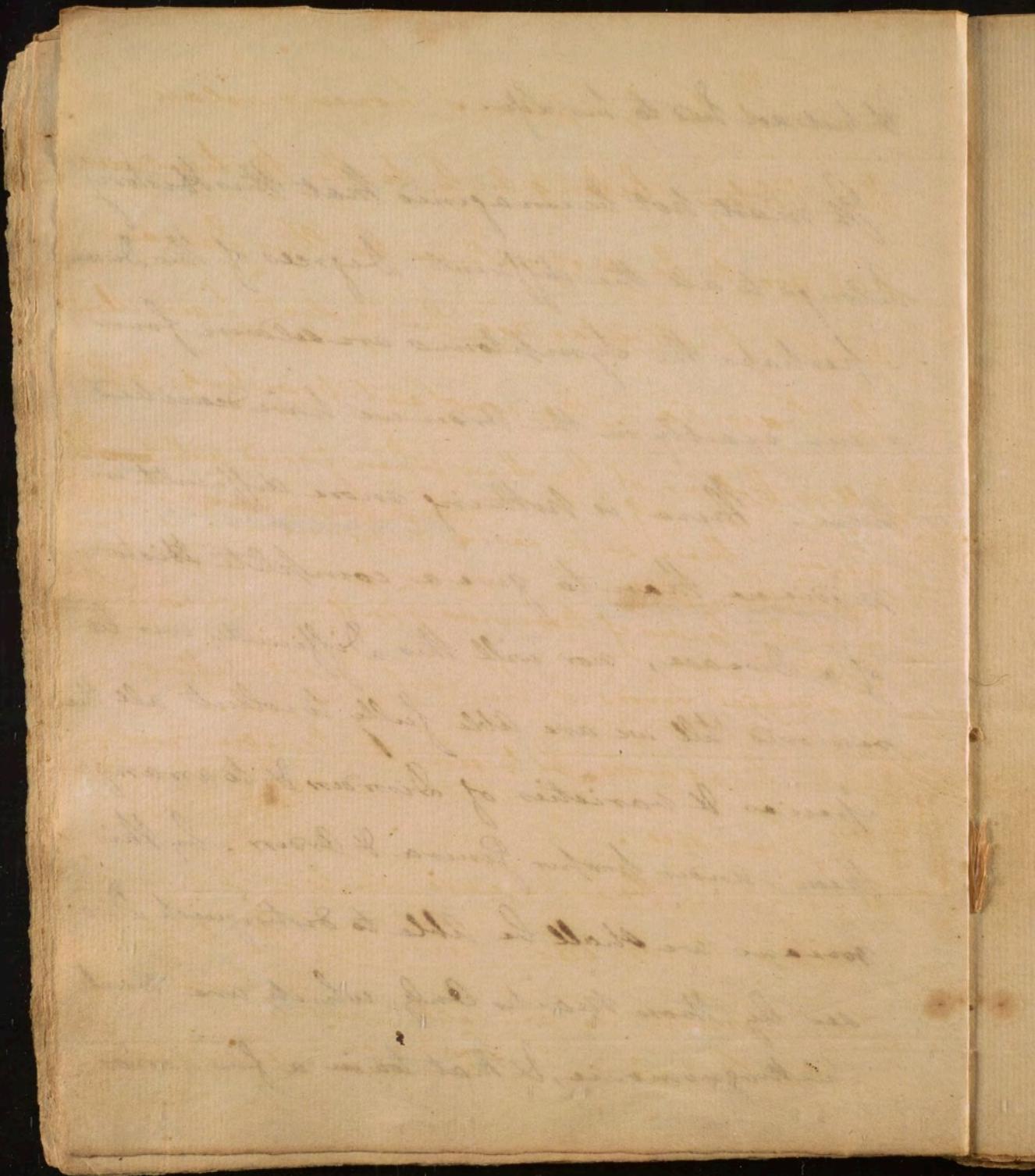
6

Skin are tinged of a yellow colour which int.<sup>e</sup>:  
Progress of the Disease is changed to a livid  
Grey. black Spots begin to make their Appearance  
about the neck & Breast. the Blood is now found  
forth in a thin dissolved State from the Nose  
Mouth, & urinary passages, & is sometimes  
~~secreted from various~~  
ejected in Vomiting mixed with Black bile. the  
Hands & Feet now begin to grow cold. a Delirium  
comes on, & sometimes a Syncope. Tremors  
begin to tremble. the Patient now feels no  
Pain, & sometimes on a sudden recovers  
from his Delirium. But at Once he is seized  
with a Subultus Tenditum or ~~shakes~~ in dif:  
-frent parts of the Body, or general Convulsions  
which for the most part close the moving Scene,



I put an End to his Life. —

It must not be imagined that this History belongs to all the different Degrees of this Disease. — perhaps the Symptoms are seldom found to occur exactly in the Order we have described them. There is nothing more difficult in Medicine than to give a complete History of a Disease, nor will this Difficulty ever be removed till we are able fully to collect all the Species & varieties of Disorders & to arrange them under proper Genera & Orders. by this means we shall be able to distinguish Diseases by those Marks Only which are truly pathognomonic, & that too in a few words.



many of the symptoms however related in  
this history belong only to the Bilious Fever,  
and are to be met with in no other Disease,  
such in particular are the violent pain about  
the Praecordia - the constant vomiting, & the  
yellow Colour of the skin when joined with ~~feverish~~  
Fever. These will serve to distinguish it from  
all the Cases of nervous - Inflammatory and  
petechial Fevers. The last mark affords a  
sure Diagnosis between the Bilious Fever &  
the Jaundice. —

There is one Disease which is often confoun-  
ded with the Bilious Fever viz: the Marsh or  
Camp Fever so accurately described by Sir  
John Pringle in his <sup>Frigatise on</sup> Diseases of the Army.  
This Disease often alternates <sup>th</sup> w: the Dysentery,

\* See a Note in Sir John Pringle's Dis-  
-cusses of the Army. p 205.

& appears to be the same Disease only diversified by the greater or lesser moisture of the weather. it depends on an obstructed perspiration which when effused into the Intestines, & mixing with the Bile constitutes the Depentery. the Discharge of Bile in this disorder is only <sup>an</sup> accidental circumstance, & does not always attend especially in the manner, or in the degree we have taken notice off in the Bilious Fever, nor does the Patient complain of ~~that~~ any remarkable pain or burning about the Praecordia. I will not however say, but what both Diseases may have been originally the same. their difference may be entirely owing to the influence of climate & other circumstances upon them. Dr. Rush seems to be of this Opinion. \* the Camp as well as Bilious Fever in time becomes a contagious Disease. —

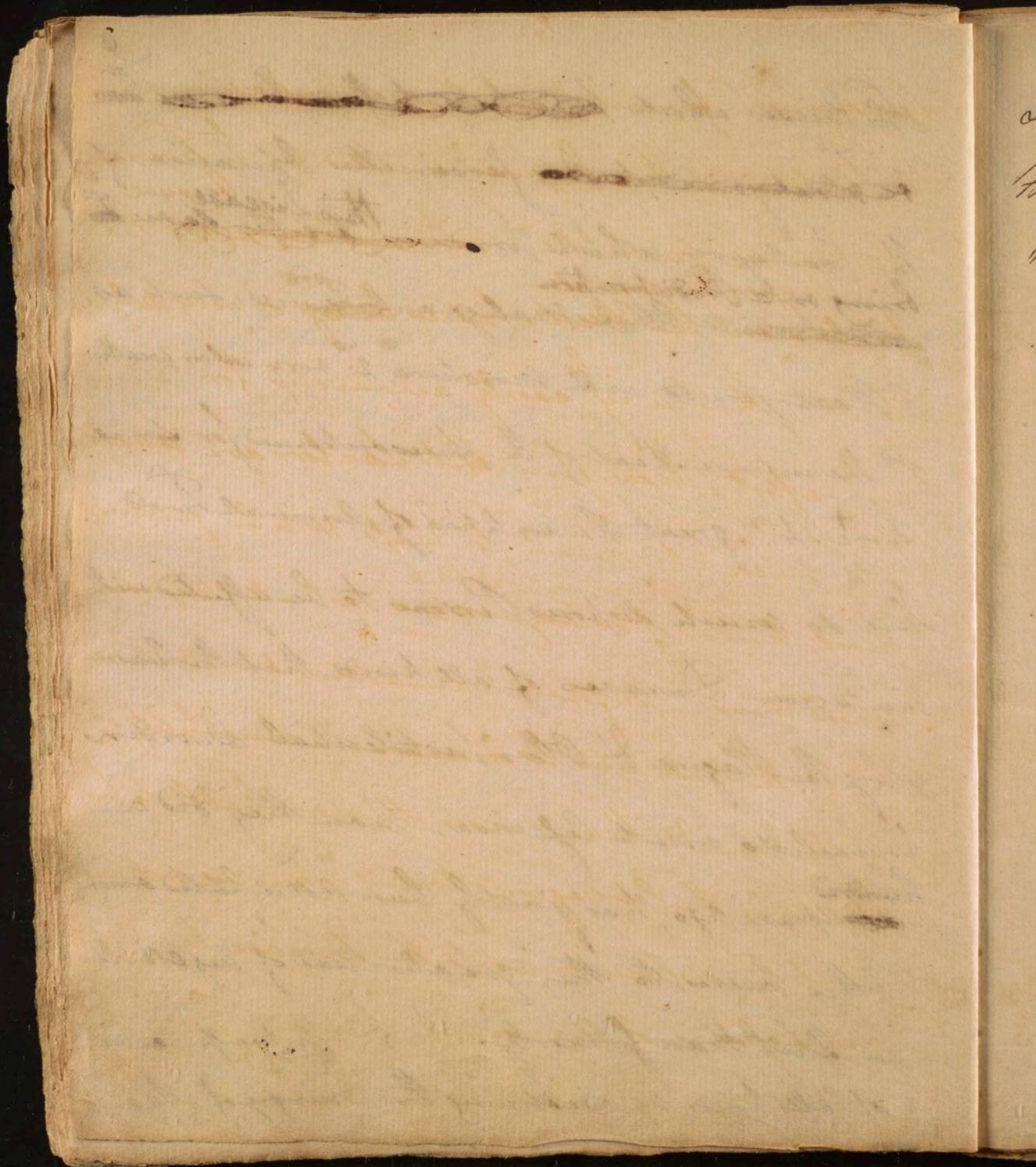
\* See for John Pringle's Discourse of the Army page 82-3

+ Ibid: page 83. -

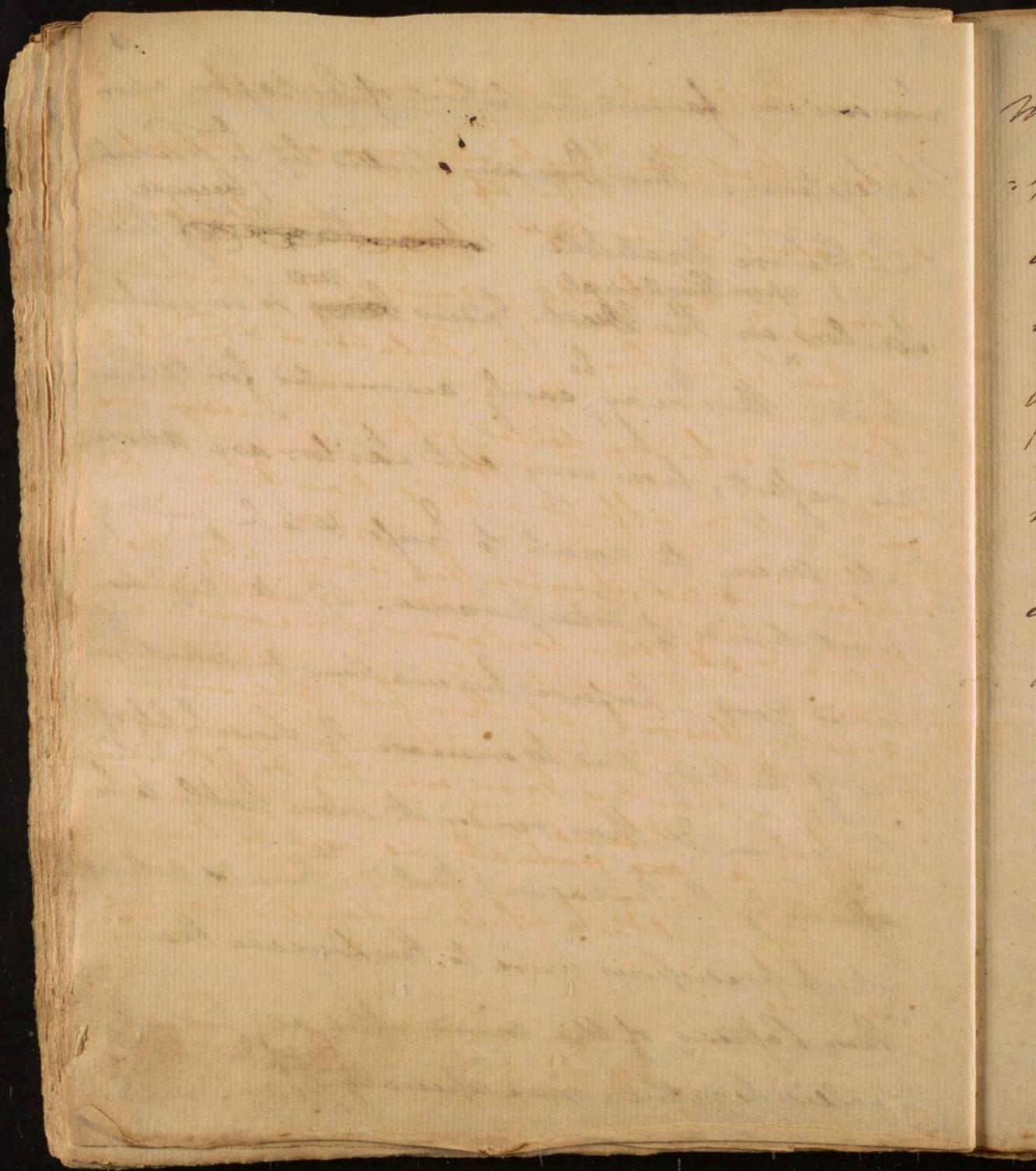
I  
on  
182-3

The Causes which ~~propagate~~ favour the Operation of  
~~contagion~~ <sup>this Disease,</sup> are the same  
as those which produce ~~contagion~~ <sup>are the same</sup>  
by giving on a Predisposition  
to other malignant Fevers, such as  
1<sup>st</sup>: Heat joined with Moisture <sup>2<sup>nd</sup></sup> very calm weather.  
3<sup>rd</sup>: The intense Heat of the Sun continued for some  
time. 4<sup>th</sup>: great Quantities of Animal Food.

This so much disposes Persons to be affected with  
contagious Diseases of all kinds that the Reason  
Why the Plague & Other pestilential Disorders  
prevail so much less now, than they did a  
hundred ~~years~~ ago, has justly been attributed among  
other Causes to the greater use of Vegetables  
in Diet than formerly. — 5<sup>th</sup>: Intemperance  
of all kinds by weakening the Energy of the

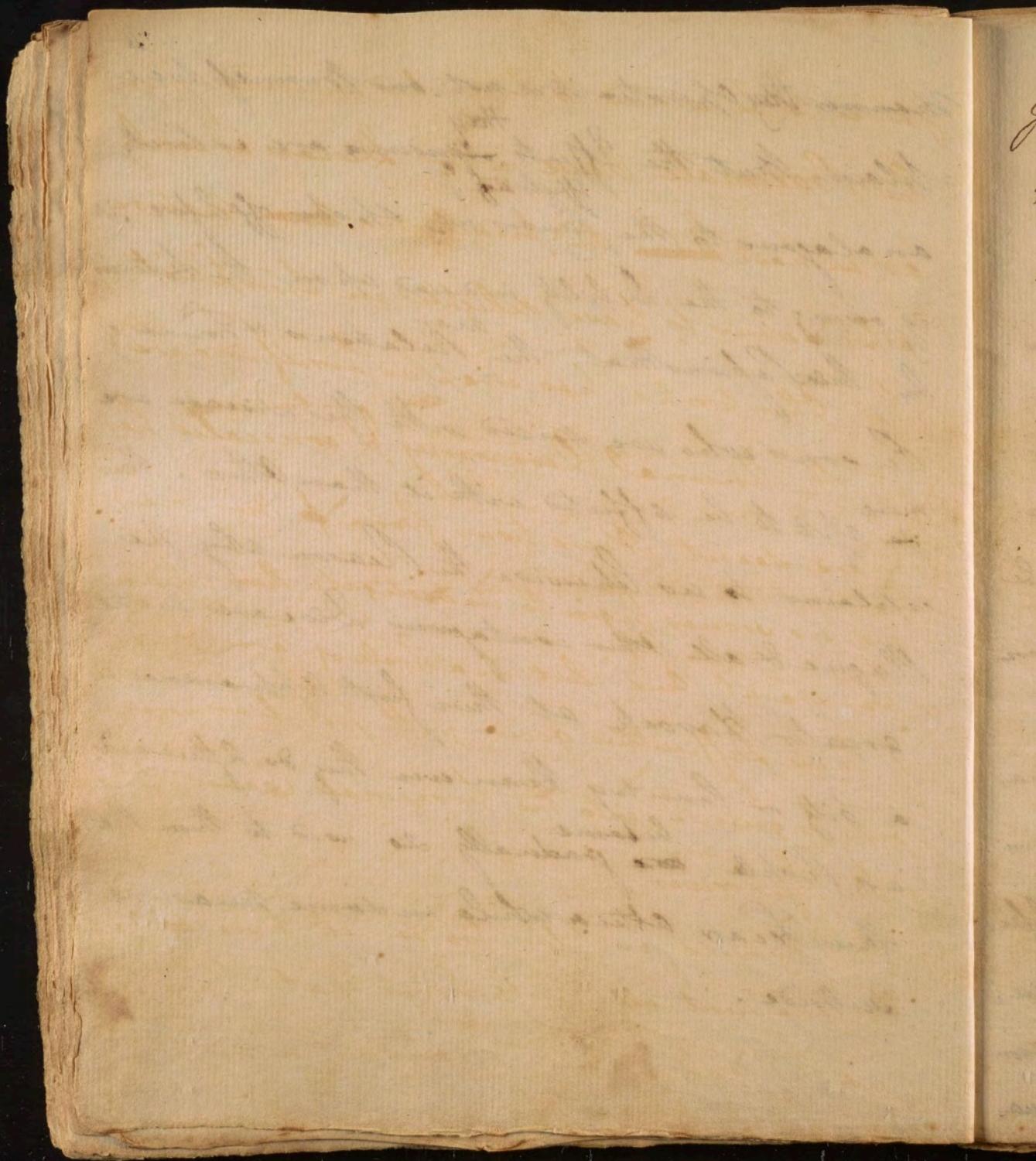


Sensorium favours the action of Contagion upon  
the Leptum. This Disease is called by <sup>the French</sup> because  
"La Fievre Matelotte" ~~is~~ <sup>upon their Arrival</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>are</sup>  
Sailors in the West-Indies ~~are~~ to very subject  
to it. This may be easily accounted for when  
we reflect, how very oft Sailors are above  
all men to drink to excess, & to be guilty of  
most kinds of Intemperance. 6. all high-  
-sounding Food - profuse evacuations & violent per-  
-cussion of the body tend to increase the sensibility of  
the Leptum, & thus render it more liable to be  
affected by the Contagion. But 7. there is nothing  
which predisposes more to this Disease than  
those Passions of the mind which are properly  
called Sedative, more especially <sup>Grief &</sup> Fear. in what



11

manner they operate it is not our business to ex-  
plain. But the effects <sup>they</sup> ~~standards~~ are entirely  
analogous to the causes we spoke off before. it  
is owing to the Debility induced upon the System  
by these Opions that the <sup>near</sup> Relations & Friends of  
Persons who are seized with this Disease are  
more apt to be affected with it than Others. This  
explains to us likewise the Reason why the  
Plague & all other contagious Diseases make  
greater Havock at their first Appearance in  
a City or Country than ever they do afterward,  
as People ~~are~~ <sup>become</sup> gradually so used to them that  
their Fear after a while in some measure  
subside. —



It is to be wished ~~we could~~ we could assign  
The Proximate Cause of this Disease as easily  
as we have ~~assigned~~ the predisposing. ~~cause~~. Nature  
who seems to have delighted in Simplicity in  
her other works, has wrapped herself in a veil  
in the Animal Economy, & concealed her  
more secret Operations from our view.  
we no sooner begin to investigate them, than  
we are at once lost in a Circle of Causes & Effects.  
These Difficulties occur with peculiar force in  
our Inquiries into the proximate Cause of the  
Miliary Fever.

It would employ too much time here  
to recount all the Opinions that have sub-  
- sisted among Physicians upon this subject.

~~Scindit sanguis & Hæmatochidias~~  
~~per trahit sanguis.~~

\* ut Bilia Putrescentiam examinarem  
in unam Phialam infudi Bilia recentis serum:  
- ciam, cum Aqua fontana sesquiuaria, &  
in Alteram Phialam infudi Larris, ex eodem  
animali, recentis, et in pulparam contuse  
Drachmas duas cum Aqua fontana Ucriis dua:  
- bus. Utramque Phialam apertam reposui in  
Hypocausto, ad Calorem Hominis sani calife:  
- to. post Horas sex, Caco Odorem summe fete:  
- tem cadaverosum ~~haec~~ prælibat, Bilia vero Odor  
nequaquam mutata fuit, & non nisi post Horas qua:

I shall only hint at one or two of them. 13

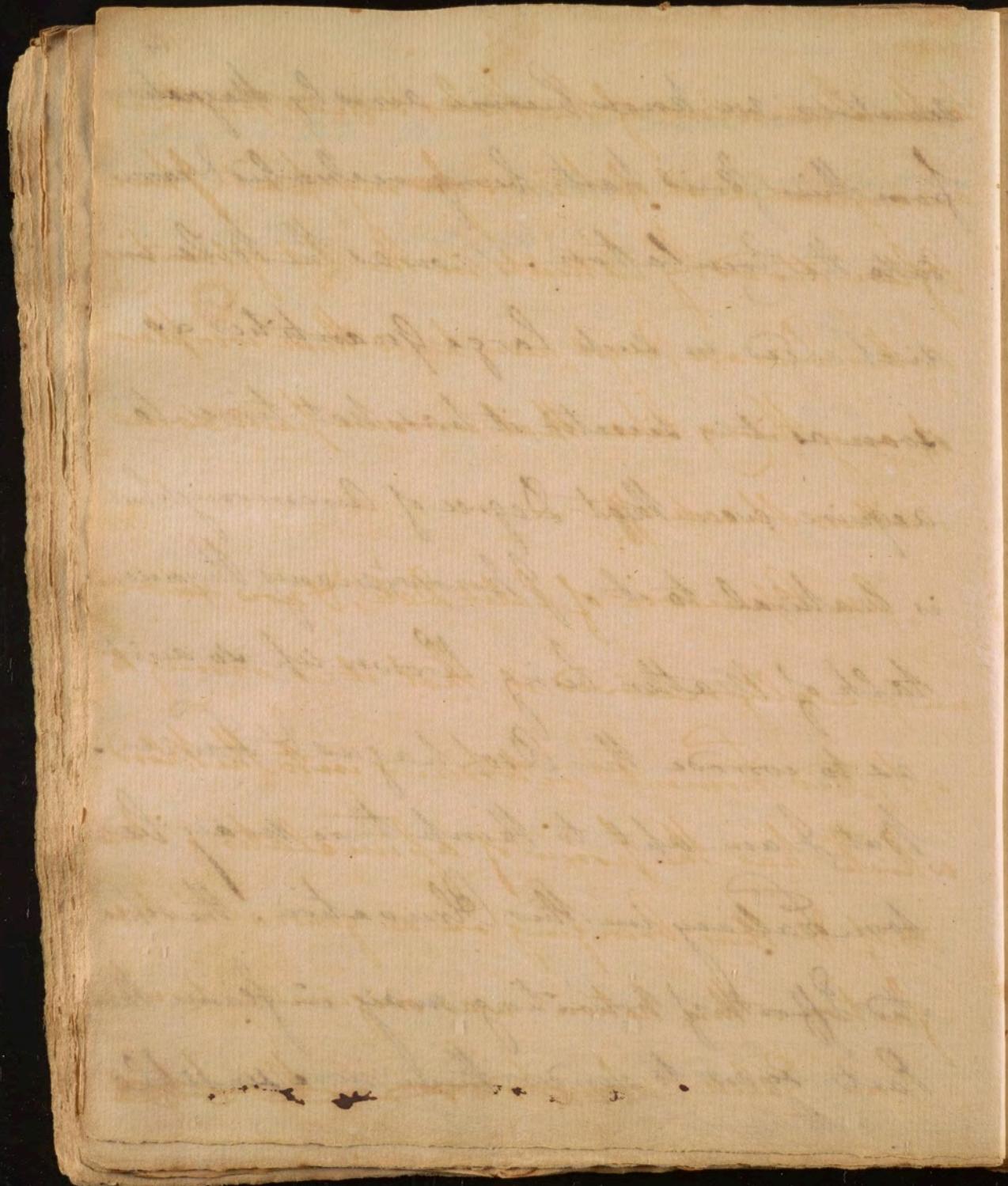
For a long time this Disease was supposed to have its seat in the Bile upon the Ac<sup>t</sup>. of a m<sup>i</sup>nded Opinion that it was more disposed to Putrefaction than any of the Other Humors of the Body. But we have <sup>a</sup> direct Experiment that proves the contrary of this Doctrine to be true \* nor can we attribute the Disease to an increased Secretion of Bile any more than we can the Small pox to the profuse Spitting, or the Hysteria to the immoderate Flow of Urine which generally take place in those Diseases. I am so far from thinking that it depends upon a morbid Acrimony of the Bile, that I rather imagine the Acrimony <sup>of this fluid</sup> is considerably diminished. all

- draginta Octo, Odorum velut moschi exspirabat.

Dr. Ramsay's Inaugural Disputation  
" de Bile" Hyper. XXV.

14

secretions we know become arid by Stagnation,  
from their fluid parts being reabsorbed & carried  
into the Circulation. Now as the Bile is  
discharged in such large Quantities as  
soon as it is secreted, it has not time to  
acquire even that Degree of Aerenony which  
is natural to it. I know many Physicians  
talk of Matter being thrown up so arid  
as to corrode the Oesophagus & Gauces.  
But I am apt to think there may be  
some Fallacy in this Observation. The repe-  
ated Efforts of vomiting may inflame those  
Parts so as to render them more sensible

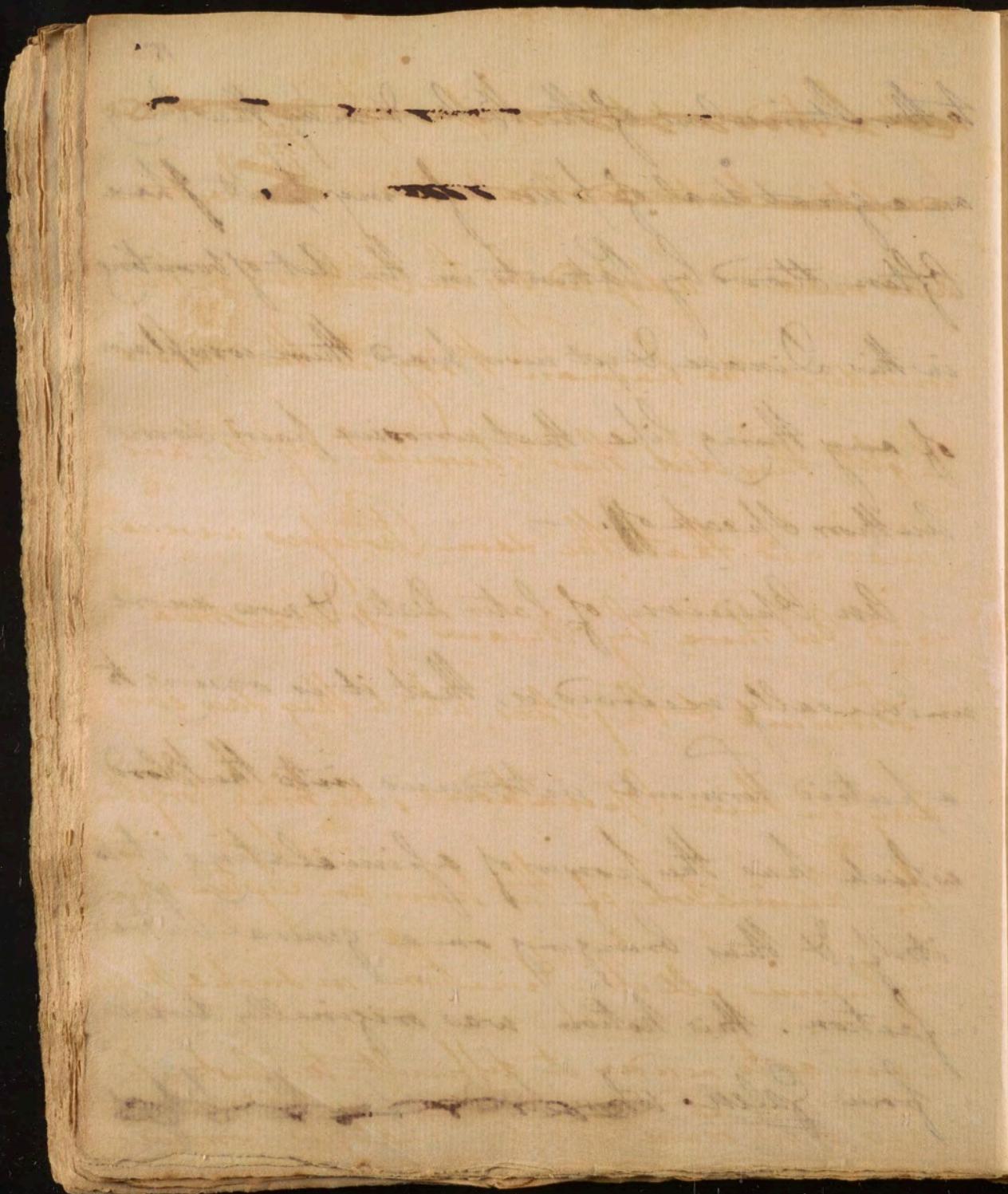


to  
an  
o  
v  
c  
m  
n  
-

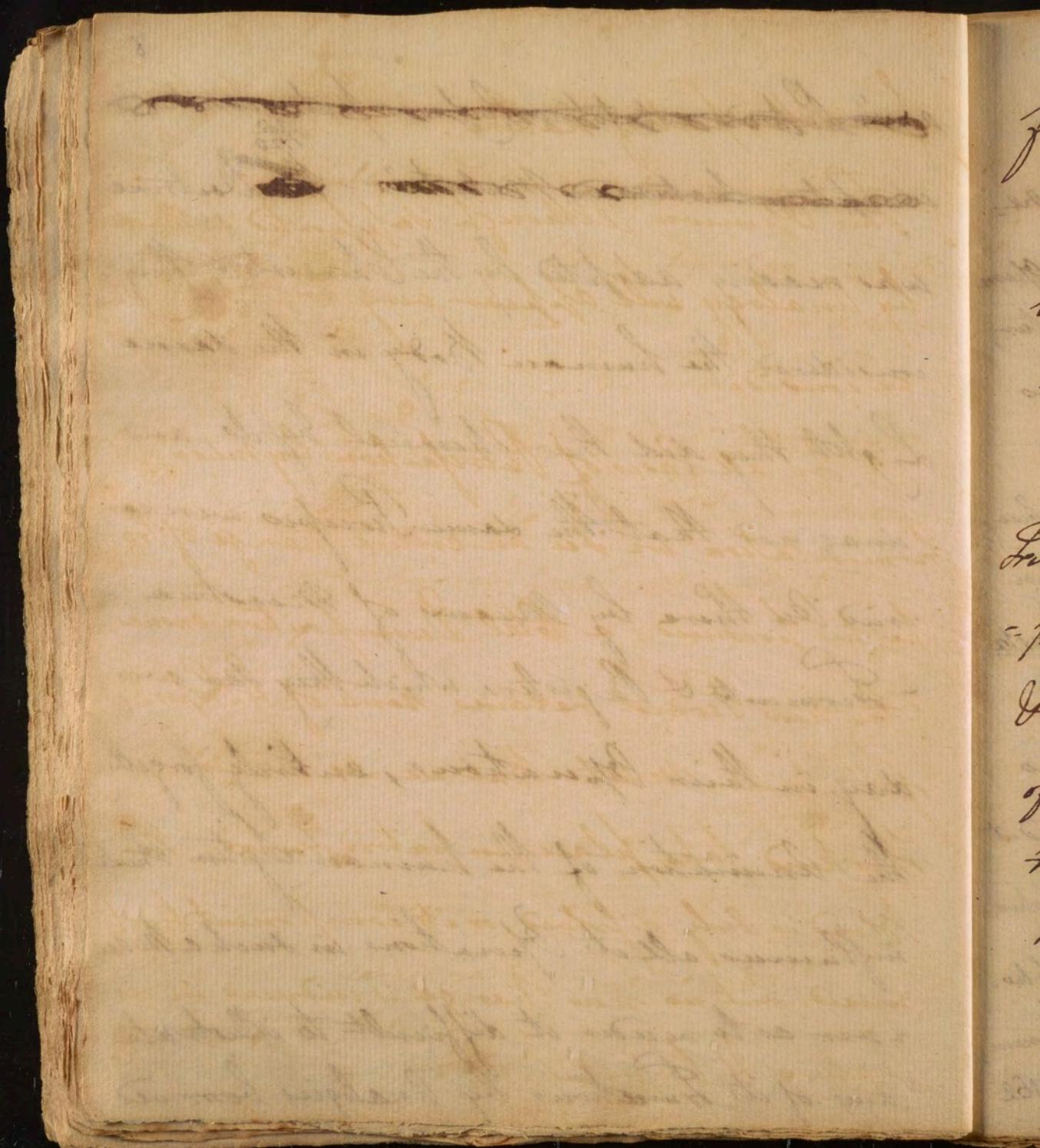
15

To the Stimulus of the Viles, & may thus bring  
on a great deal of pain: for my part I have  
often stood by Patients in the Act of vomiting  
in this Disease, & yet never heard them complain  
of any thing like that corrosive pain some  
Authors speak off. -

An Opinion of later Date, & now more  
universally received, is, that it is owing to  
a putrid ferment introduced into the Blood,  
which has the power of assimilating it to  
itself, & thus bringing on a general Putre-  
faction. This notion was originally derived  
from Galen. ~~who observed the like~~



~~"Putrid & putrefactive processes  
capable of producing Mortification - The~~ Doctrine  
was readily adopted by the Chemists. They  
considered the human Body in the same  
Light they did their chemical Subjects, and  
imagined that the same Processes were car-  
ried on there by Means of Monstria -  
- Fermencts & Registers, which they saw every  
day in their Operations, entirely forgetting  
the animation of the human System which  
influences all its Operations in such a man-  
-ner as to render it difficult to illustrate  
any of its Functions by Analogies borrowed



17

from Other parts of Nature.

This Opinion Although supported so much by Analogy will appear very improbable when we consider

i: In all Cases of Putrefaction by means of Fermentation we see an entire Change of Properties produced. a total Decomposition ensues, & the new Product retains none of <sup>the</sup> Properties of the former Mist. But we see nothing of this kind take place in putrid Fluxes. the Blood is only dissolved, or its component parts mixed, but no new Change is induced in its Nature & Properties.

\* Juvenula in subre continua putrida re-  
gusta prossum, nullam Annino Artis Open  
experta. Die undecimo Morbi ad nos defertur,  
toto pectori, Colloque Anteriori pluri mis  
Pectoris seculens. Morbo ut illa retulit  
quotidie auto; nullam ut nos judicare debui-  
mus, cui Coctionem praebente. Sanguis ipsi  
tunc misus, in vasculo primo, et tertio Prusta  
phlegisticae tectus erat, universaque in  
rubra parte compactissimus. Duodecimo  
morio Die repetita venæ sectio, crustam dedit  
hesterniā densiorē. Ergo nec 12 Dierum Diatur:  
nitate, nec centenarum Pectoriarum Prostic:  
ne Sanguis Inflammatoriam suam spissitudinem,  
sive Cruditatem amiserat. vol 11. page 162

- 18
- 2<sup>o</sup> we often see all the Symptoms of a putrid Fever arising from Contagion, & yet the Blood so far from being dissolved retains an Inflammatory Crust. a remarkable Instance of this may be seen in the Works of the learned <sup>Professor</sup> Dr. De Haen of Vienna.<sup>4</sup>
- 3<sup>o</sup> re-activated Ferments, begin to act as soon as they are applied to the Bodies on which they are designed to operate, & generally observe a uniform regular time in their Action, but nothing of this kind is observed w<sup>th</sup> Regard to the Contagious we are treating off. it sometimes lies ten or twelve Days before it excites the Disease, & sometimes brings it on at

\* See Dr. Lind's Treatise upon Lower Infusion  
page 62

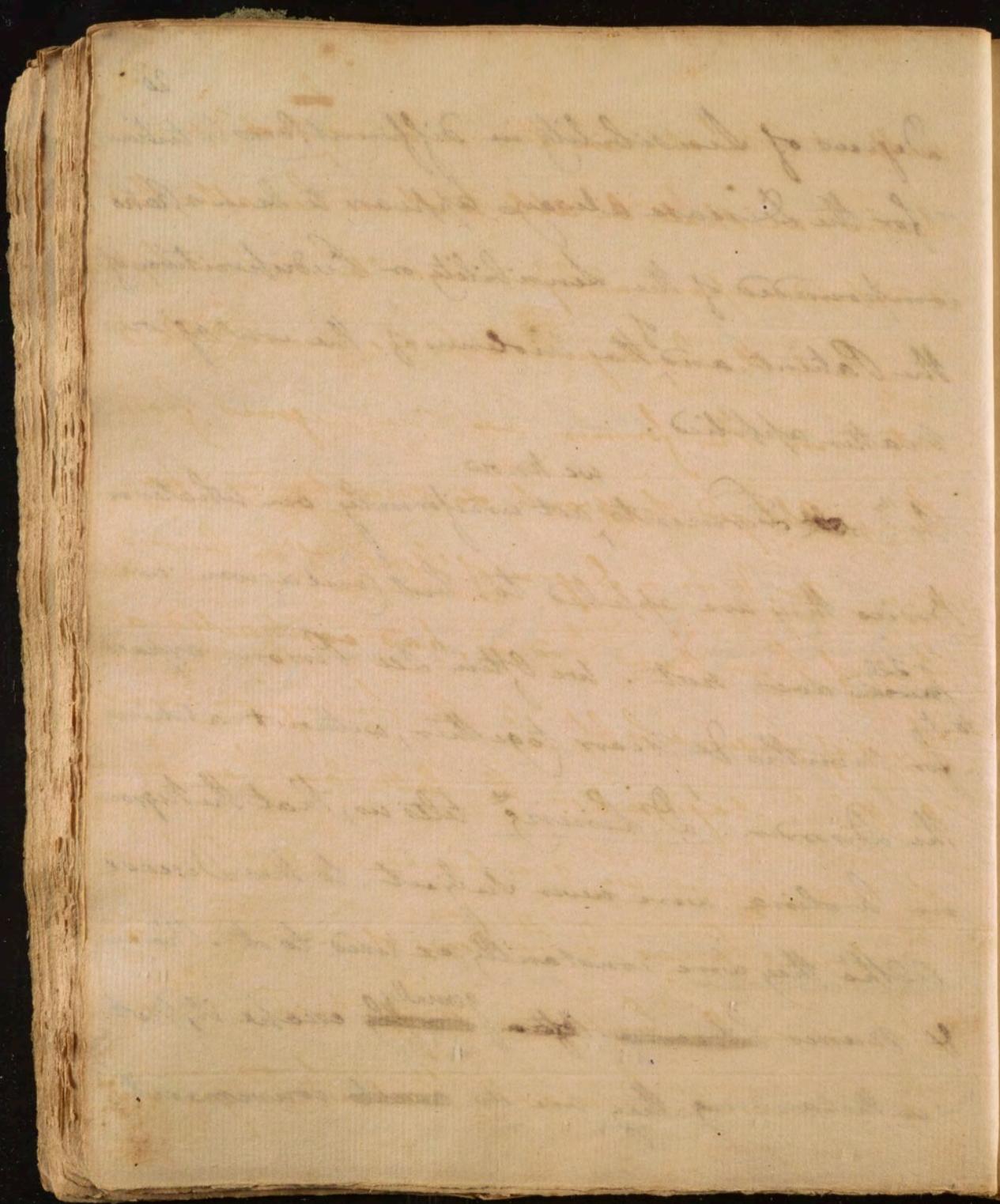
19

Once. \* in these Cases surely no Exmentation  
could have taken place. the Patients mentioned  
by Dr. Lind were seized the moment they reci-  
-ved the Contagion. Sir John Pringle mentions  
several Instances of Soldiers who were seized  
in a Manner equally sudden with these  
Men. Although he does not tell us they  
perceived any Smell at the time. But it  
is highly probable these Symptoms would arise  
from nothing else, but the immediate Action  
of the Miasma or Contagion upon their  
~~Nervous Systems~~ ~~Constitution~~. These Differences in the time  
in which the Body is affected, may easily be  
accounted for by having Recourse to the diffi-  
-rent

\* Physical & literary Assoc of Edinburgh  
vol 11

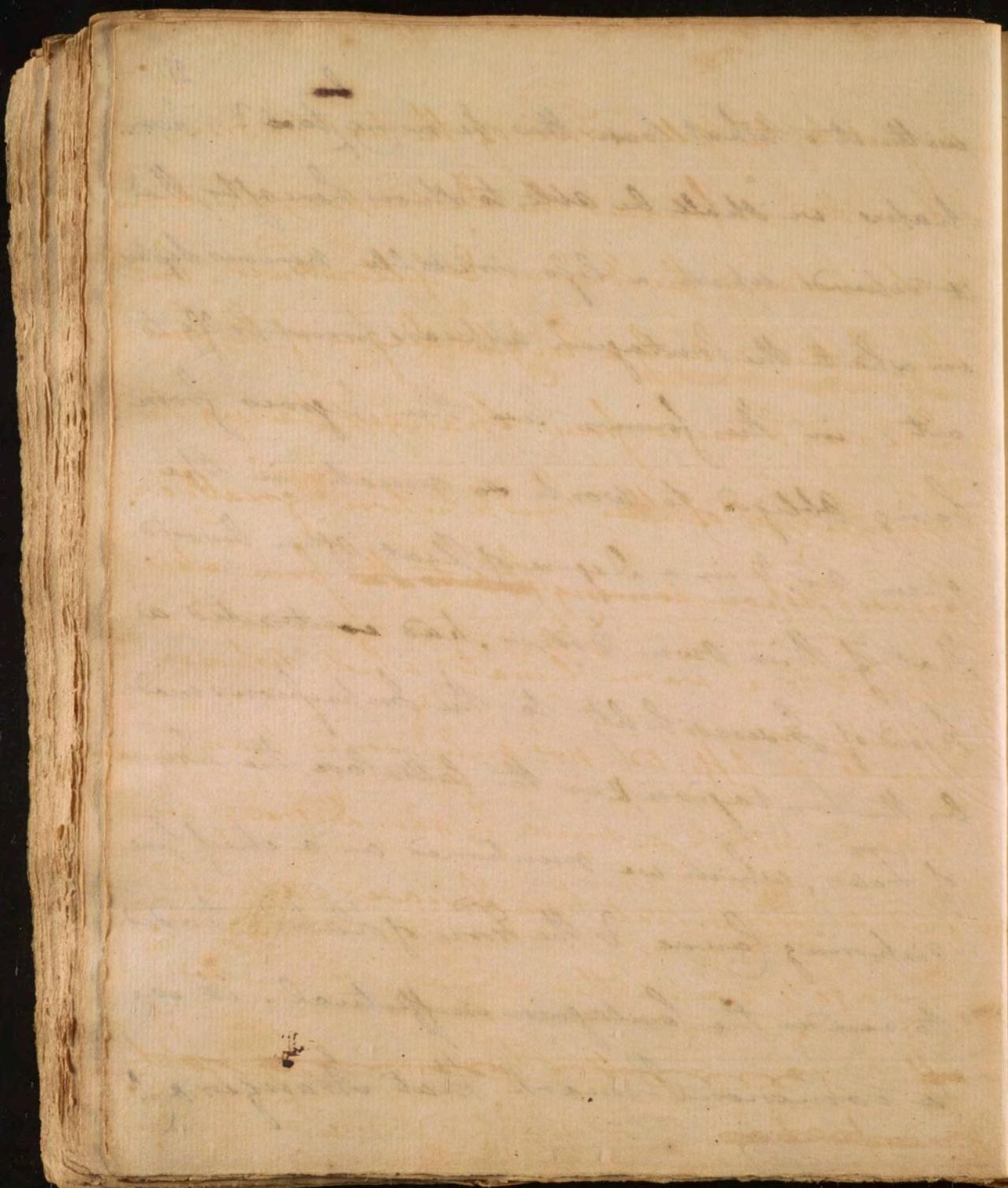
Degres of Sensibility in different Constitutions.  
 - for the Disease always appears to be in a Ratio  
 compounded of the Sensibility or Predisposition of  
 the Patient, and <sup>of</sup> the violence of the contagious  
 Matter applied. —

1<sup>st</sup>: ~~the~~ Ferments <sup>we know</sup> act uniformly on whatever  
 Bodies they are applied to, but Contagion we  
<sup>see</sup> does not. we often see Persons exposed  
 to it for months & years together, without catching  
 the Disorder. Dr. Linning\* tells us, that the Negroes  
 in Carolina were never subject to this Disease,  
 altho' they were constantly exposed to it. Physicians  
 & Nurses ~~generally~~ escape it, notwithstanding  
 they are so ~~much~~ convenient

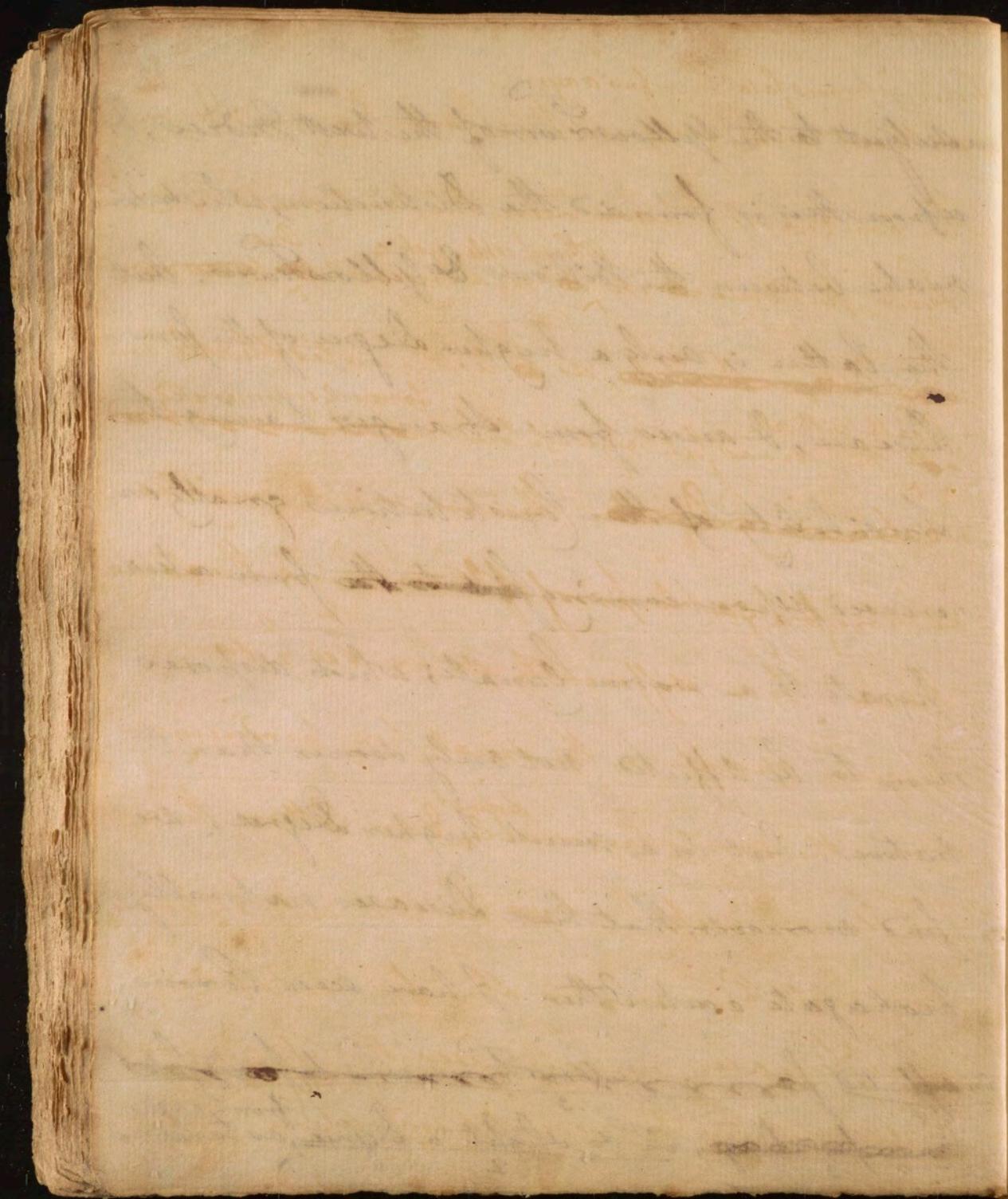


21

with it. What can this be owing to? - perhaps we shall be able to shew hereafter, that it depends upon a less irritable nervous system, on which the Contagion appears principally to act. in the former Case the Negroes from being obliged to work so much in the open air, & in a Degree of Heat often beyond that of their own bodies, had contracted a kind of Insensibility to the Impressions made by the Contagion; & in the latter Case the absence of Fear, which we mentioned as a chief predisposing Cause, & the force of Habit tends to render the Contagion insinual, it is a common Remark that Strangers only



are subject to the Yellow Fever of the West Indies, &  
upon this is founded the distinction, which some  
make between the Bilious & Yellow Fever. but  
the latter is only a higher degree of the former  
Disease, & arises from Strangers having the  
sensibility of their Constitutions greatly en-  
-creased, upon coming ~~first to the~~ from a tem-  
-perate to a warm Climate; which disposes  
them to be affected not only sooner than the  
natives, but in a much higher Degree. we  
find moreover, that these Diseases naturally  
propagate each Other. I have seen Persons  
~~infected first by Yellow Fever which had first~~  
~~infe~~<sup>3</sup> ~~ed~~<sup>2</sup>, in so slight a degree, as to recover  
~~from a yellow~~<sup>1</sup>



L  
r  
H  
u  
o  
=

da  
1 C

Fever, proved fatal in a few days.

23

without ever being in the least danger; & on

the contrary I have seen the most mild bilious Fever, produce it in ~~a~~ malignant <sup>One</sup> ~~fever~~

~~Bilious Fevers~~, as to terminate shortly in

Death with all <sup>former & enumerated</sup> ~~the~~ the dreadful Symptoms ~~which~~ ~~terminated~~

~~esp. malignant~~. This in my Opinion is

an insurpassable proof of their being the same

Disease. how differently do we see <sup>the</sup> same Con-

-tagion operate in the small pox, producing in

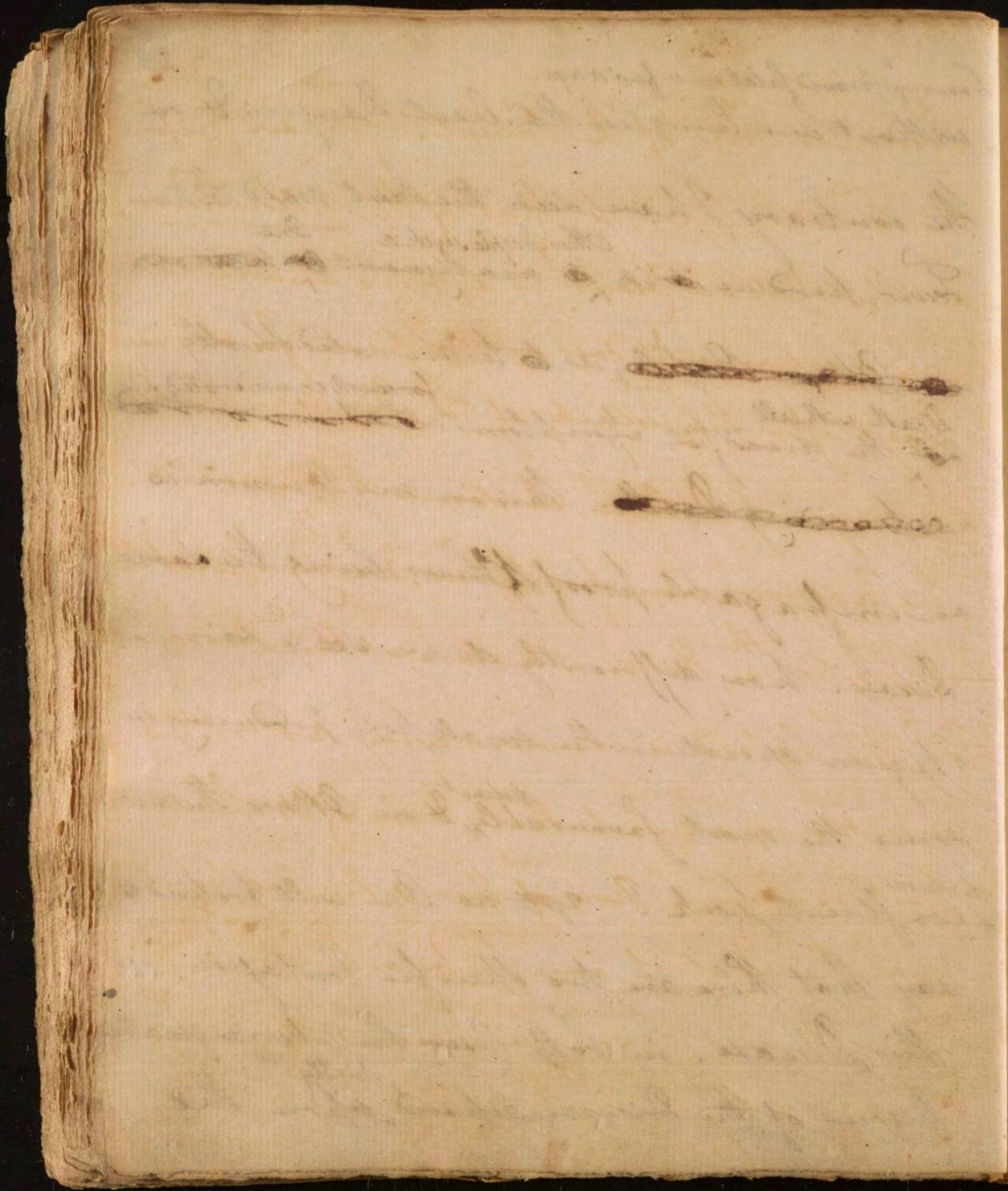
some the most favourably <sup>distinct</sup> & in others the most

dangerous confluent pox! yet no one will pretend to

say that there are two specific Contagions in

this Disease. in both cases the lesser or greater

Degrees of the Disease depend <sup>chiefly</sup> upon the

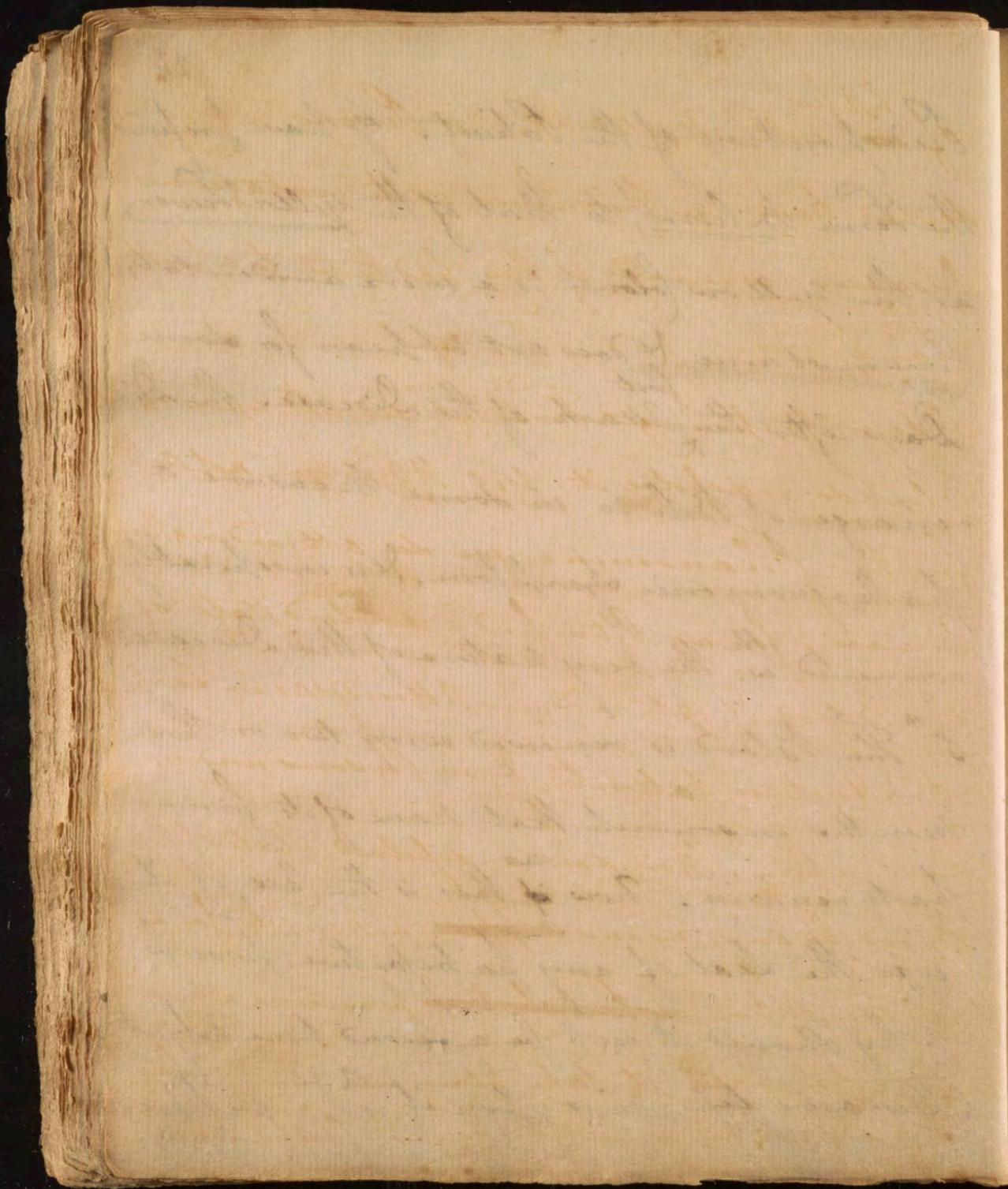


O  
H  
a  
t  
=  
P  
c  
J  
R  
F

to

Predisposition of the Patient. I have preferred the Term Bilious, to that of the yellow fever, as the yellow colour is a mere accidental circumstance, & does not appear for some Days after the <sup>first</sup> Attack of the Disease. The Discharge of Bile is in some Measure a pathognomonic symptom, & is inseparably connected w: <sup>the</sup> very nature of this Disease.

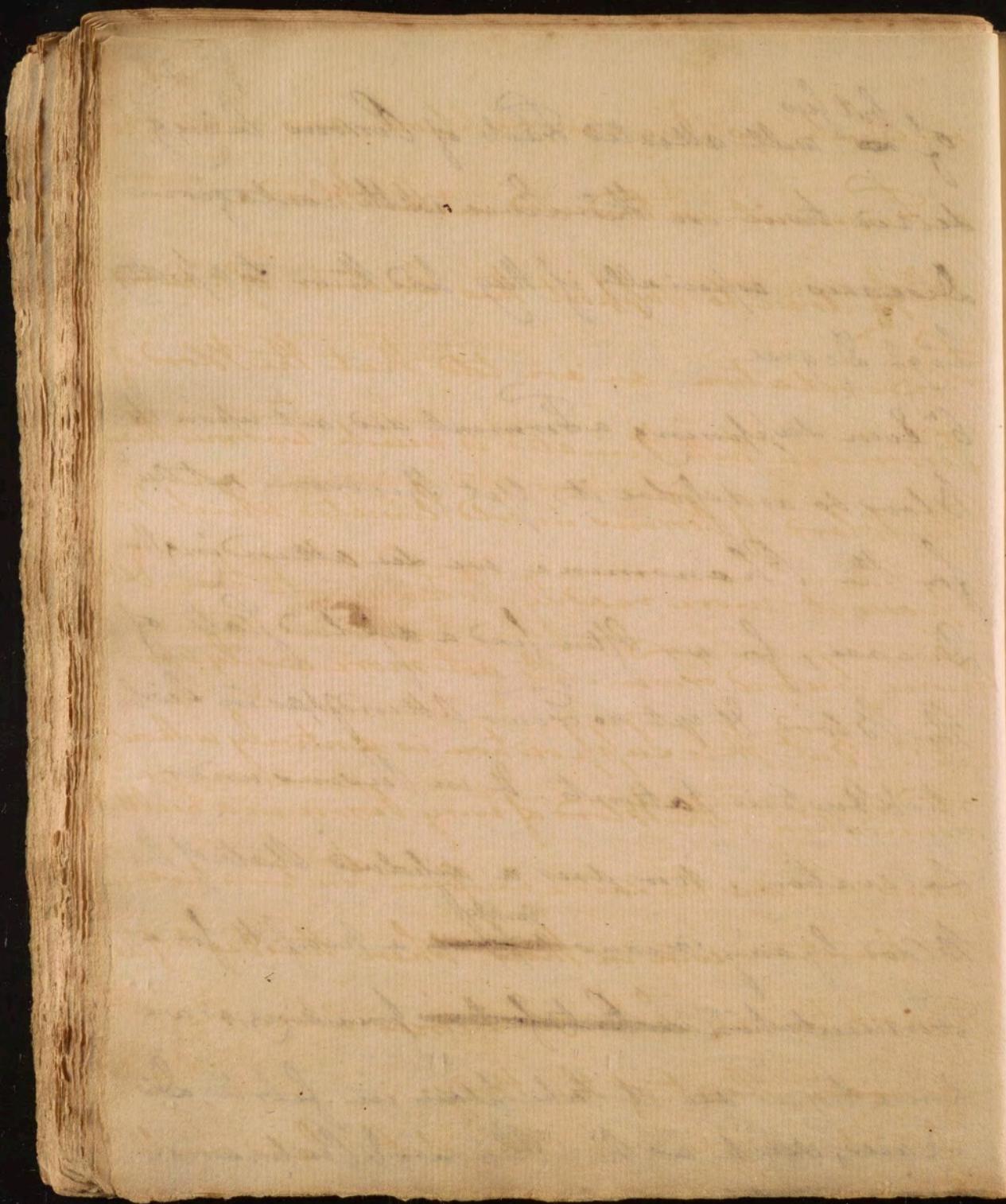
5<sup>th</sup>: The Blood is renewed every two or three months insomuch that none of its former parts remain. Now if <sup>as</sup> this is the Case, if it was the seat of any putrefactive process, why should it not be a second time subject to Diseases depending upon it? - we know



o  
s  
d  
r  
6.  
B  
f  
D  
H  
-  
D  
R  
G  
L  
=

of ~~but few~~ well attested Facts of Persons being  
devised twice in Their Lives with contagious  
Diseases, especially if they had them to a pretty  
high Degree.

6<sup>r</sup>: Even supposing a Ferment did act upon the  
Blood so as disolve it, Yet this would not ac-  
count for the Phanomena we see attending this  
Disease, for we often find a dissolved State of  
the Blood, & yet no Fever attends it in Leuba-  
-tis & hysterick Patients, & in Persons under a  
Salivation. nor does a dissolved State of the  
Blood by any means <sup>imply</sup> ~~imply~~ a Necessity for a  
Fermentation ~~or~~ <sup>or</sup> of ~~it~~ preceding; as we  
sometimes see it take place in febrile Dis-  
=eases, such as the Pleurisy & Pneumony.

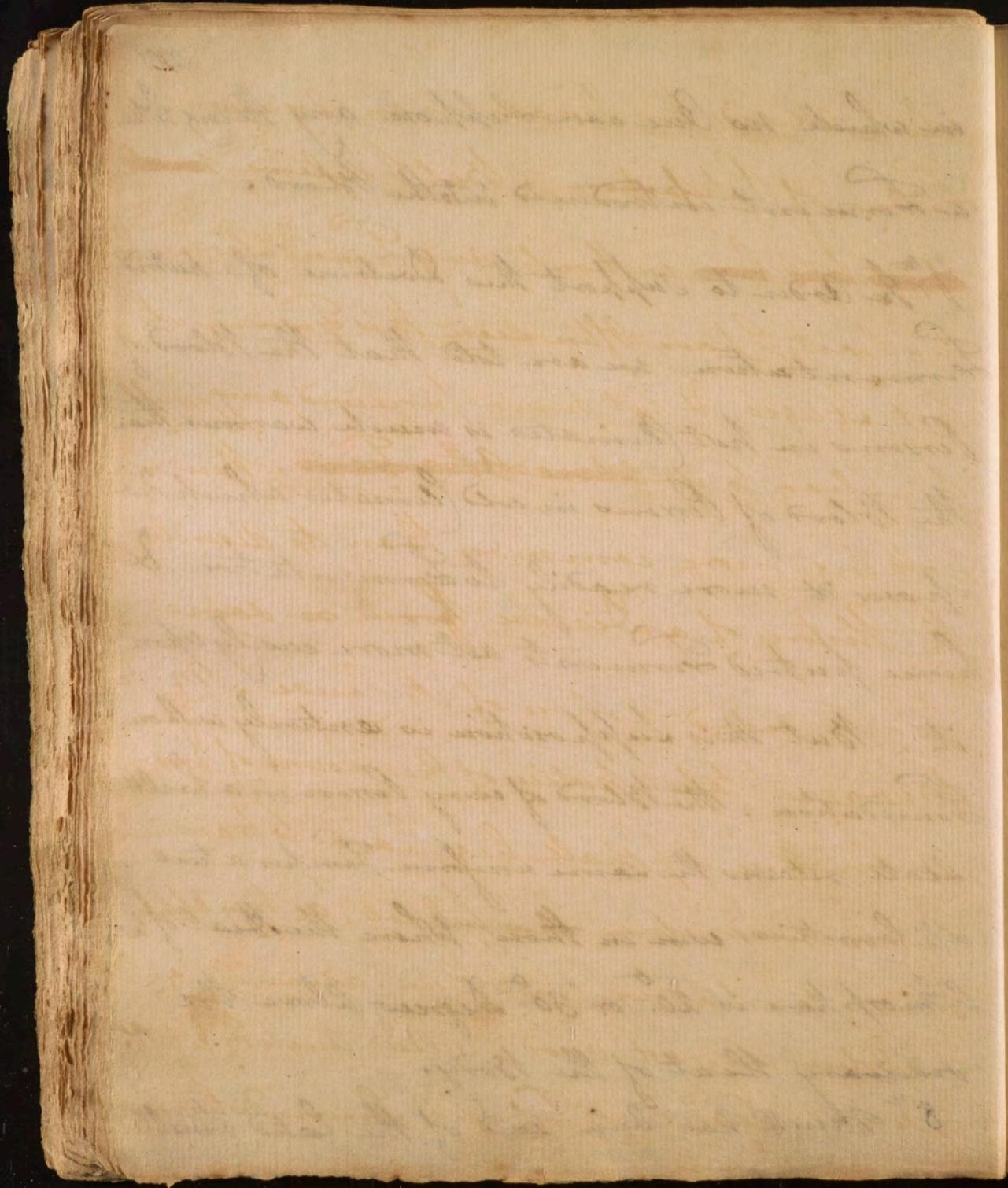


i  
a  
T  
L  
P  
W  
=T  
L  
i  
P  
d  
a  
P  
o

in which no One can suppose any thing like  
a Ferment introduced into the Blood.

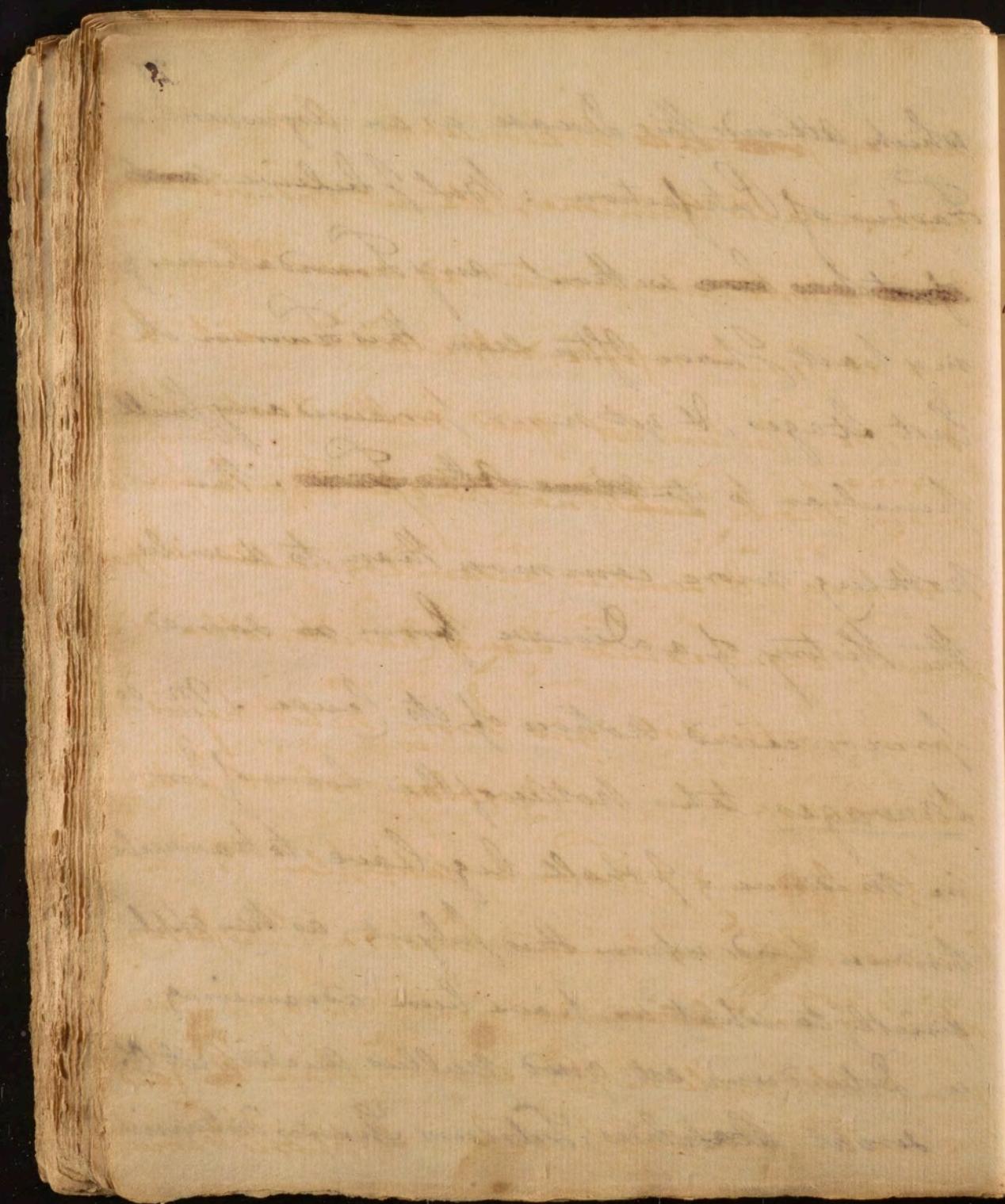
7<sup>th</sup>: In Order to support this Doctrine of a putrid  
Fermentation we are told that the Blood of  
Persons in hot Climates is much warmer than  
the Blood of Persons in cold Climates which dis-  
poses it more readily to Fermentation, &  
hence putrid Ferments act more easily upon  
it. But this Supposition is entirely without  
Foundation. the Blood of every Person in a healthy  
State retains the same uniform Temperature in  
all Countries, even in those, where the Heat of the  
Atmosphere is  $20^{\circ}$  or  $30^{\circ}$  Degrees above the  
ordinary Heat of the Body. -

8<sup>th</sup>: Much has been said of the fatal Smell



w  
G  
T  
m  
E  
P  
N  
H  
P  
L  
in  
th  
x  
u

which attends this Disease as an Argument in  
Favour of Putrefaction : But I believe ~~that~~  
~~of it does not~~ without any Foundation. for  
my part, I have often seen this Fever in its  
last Stages, & yet never perceived any smell  
peculiar to it ~~other than~~. There is  
nothing more common than to describe  
the History of a Disease from so same  
preconceived Notion of its Cause. M. de  
Sauvages takes notice of this Source of Error  
in Medicine. I shall beg leave to transcribe  
his own words upon this subject, as they apply  
directly to what we have been advancing.  
" Dolendum est quod nullus auctor ut ob:  
" servat Stahlius, Fabrium Species distinxit,



" P  
" M  
" O  
" E  
" Z  
" S  
" S  
" =  
" O  
P  
D  
O  
M

" nisi ex ~~poteris~~ praewcepta, Putredinis &  
" Malignitatis opinione, ita ut Individuas  
" Observatione comparatas ad suam Speciem,  
" immo ad Genus referre, difficultimum sit: hoc  
" exinde factum est quod nullus Orator Histo-  
" riam Morbi supponat ab ejus Theoria " phis-  
" ico-tophica", & semper causam cognatam suppo-  
" nat, atque exinde signa Characteristica deni-  
" " varie contundat, quo more nihil peius in  
" Re medica. — Nosolog: vol: II p. 239

But allowing a Doctor to take place in this  
Disease, it by no means proves a Putrefaction  
of the Fluids. ~~but~~ There is no symptom  
more observable in the Scurvy than ~~the~~ <sup>a</sup> fatid  
Smell. This has long been supposed to proceed

\* Necdum mea experientia me convincere  
de vera Putredine, etiam nondum Alkalina  
in vivente Corpore animali. in tot morbis  
putridis etiam condamatis dum Sanguis  
vena tua ductus aut aliunde affluens  
examinitas, nunquam ne in hepatis  
quidem variolis Putredinis signa vel mini:  
ma Miki dedit. Vol:k: p: 172.

Il seroit sans doute bien singulier  
que des malades, auxquels on a observé les  
marques les plus complètes de cette prétendue  
pourriture, pussent non seulement en  
rechapper, mais encore jouir peu de tems  
après de la Santé la plus parfaite. Combien

from a Putrefaction of all the Animal Fluids.  
But this is not the Case. was this a proper  
place we could prove it from a Variety of  
Arguments, & show that the Disease proceeds  
entirely from an excessive Quantity of an Am-  
moniacal Salt in the Blood. the Odor of Bodies  
is so much influenced by their modes of Aggregation,  
that we may easily conceive of the Fluids emitting  
a peculiar Smell without having Recourse to Pa-  
trefaction. the ingenious Dr. D'Haen who has enriched  
medicine with so many useful Experiments de-  
clares <sup>t</sup> he never found any marks of Putrefaction in those  
Fluids which are commonly called putrid &恶臭的  
After having recd these observations  
to the Theory of Putrefaction it will be  
expected that I should assign some Other  
proximate Cause. I wish I was able to do  
so but such is our present confined State of

de gens d'aillours ont l'haline si puante  
qu'on n'ose les approcher, & d'autres dont  
les sueurs & la transpiration ont une  
fétidité qu'on a de la peine à supporter,  
& qui ne laissent pourtant pas de jouir de  
la meilleure santé? - Osra-t-on dans  
cette circonstance, que leur sang est cor-  
rompu? Combien de substances ne  
connait-on pas parmi les végétales, les  
animales & les minérales, qui exhalent de  
leur nature une odeur des plus désagréa-  
ble? Pourquoi les liqueurs vivantes ani-  
males ne pourront-elles pas prendre ce carac-  
tère très-indépendant de la putréfaction,  
dont on sait que les effets sont la destruction  
totale du vivant sans retour? L'entretien  
de la Médecine. p. 28

30

Knowledge in Physic that of despair of off-

ering any thing complete upon this Head.

It is however so great Compensation, if we can explode  
~~and soon put to rest~~ ~~the~~ ~~old~~ ~~Theories~~, ~~the~~  
false Theories, as we thereby deliver the mind from the  
~~root & branch~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~old~~ ~~theories~~.

Prejudice of erroneous Opinions, & prepare it for investi-  
~~gating the true w:~~ <sup>th</sup> Up Embarrassment.

~~What~~ ~~mind~~ ~~for~~ ~~the~~ ~~Ridge~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~

~~Opinions~~ ~~of~~ ~~erroneous~~ ~~&~~ ~~bad~~

~~itself~~ ~~in~~ ~~finding~~ ~~its~~ ~~base~~ ~~on~~ ~~too~~. I

Shall however with all that diffidence that

especially in so difficult

becomes a young Inquirer. ~~After~~ ~~with~~

a subject <sup>it</sup> I presume to offer a few Conjectures upon ~~the~~

~~subject~~.

1: Is the Contagion which produces Tubs.  
of one kind, which operates differently in different

\*Rujus enim loci sunt portagiones quorum  
virtute velut genitale id genus morbi suam  
speciem propagant, & communicata multe-  
modis labe per homines gravantur. agunt  
estote, & virulenta potestate, & suo quoque  
modo sibi proprio, & in alias atque alias  
corporis partes, effutusque statosque quidem  
at longe diversissimos producent. unde con-  
stat, uti origine, ita naturis, magnopere  
~~inter se~~ de differunt, et suas singulis inditos  
epe certas vires, quibus, cum per congruas  
vias in corpora devenerint actioni faventia,  
suam qualibet morbi formam distinctam  
constant, & lege hanc aliter procreant quam  
plantarum, animaliumve semina,

Seasons, & on different Constitutions? - or are  
there so many different Species of it?  
- if we attend to the most common Rea-  
-sonal Cause of those Diseases viz putrid Char-  
-lations or Animal Effluvia we shall be  
inclined to the first Opinion. But when  
we reflect that these ~~Contagions~~ <sup>Microscopic</sup> act unifor-  
mly on all Constitutions which they affect, & in  
all Seasons of the Year, we are led to ~~else~~  
believe the last Opinion, especially when we  
add to this that Persons who have had one  
of these contagious Diseases are not exempted  
from the Others.\*

2<sup>d</sup> Is it not more probable that the Contagion  
affects the Solids primarily rather than the

aptis concepta locis, in suam singula de-  
- terminataam Speciem evoluntur.

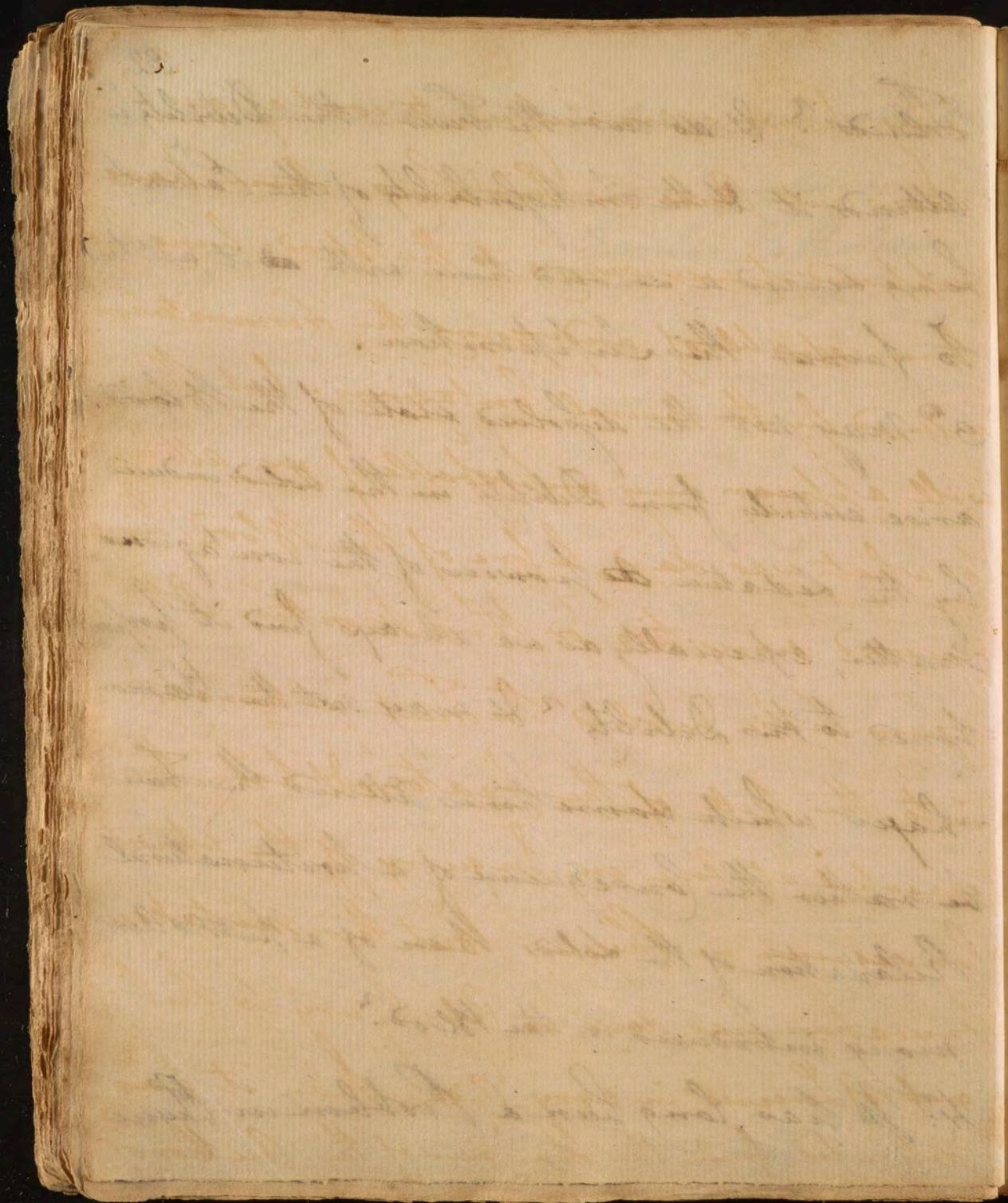
Gambii Pathologia  
8498. —

32

de-  
a  
-  
Fluids? & do not the Fever - the Debility <sup>ch</sup> which  
attends it, & the Impossibility of the Patient's  
being Seized a second time with ~~it~~ it, all tend  
to favour this Supposition.

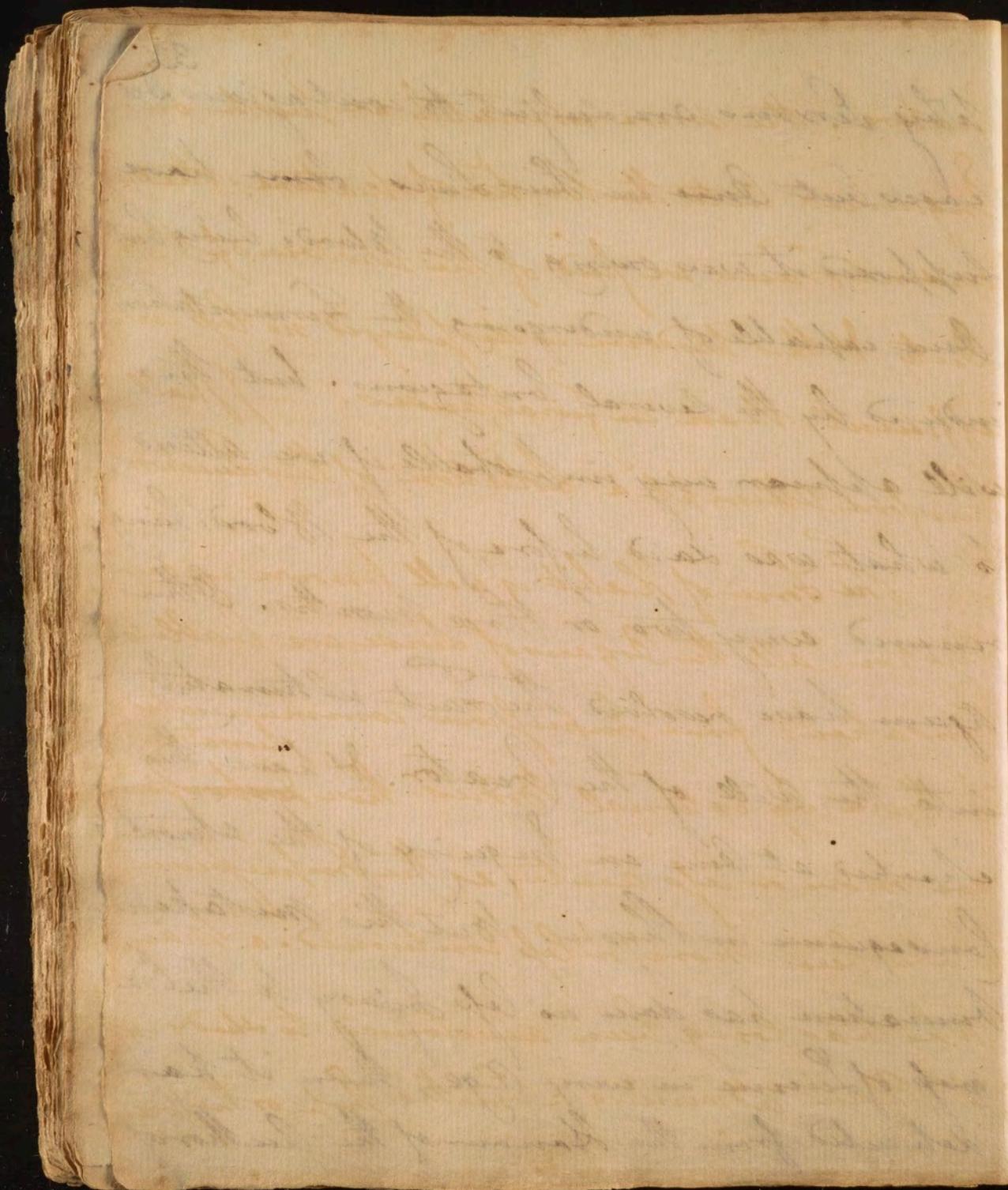
3: May not the dissolved State of the Blood  
arise entirely from Debility in the Solids induced  
by the Sedative & powers of the contagious  
matter, especially as we always find it pro-  
portioned to this Debility? & may not the Hamo-  
rages which sometimes attend these Fevers,  
be rather the Consequence of a preternatural  
Relaxation of the Solids than of a putrid Aeri-  
mony introduced in the Blood?

4: It has long been a Problem in Physic



A  
-  
su  
a  
in  
wi  
to  
re  
by  
in  
et  
Con  
pa  
-gr  
d

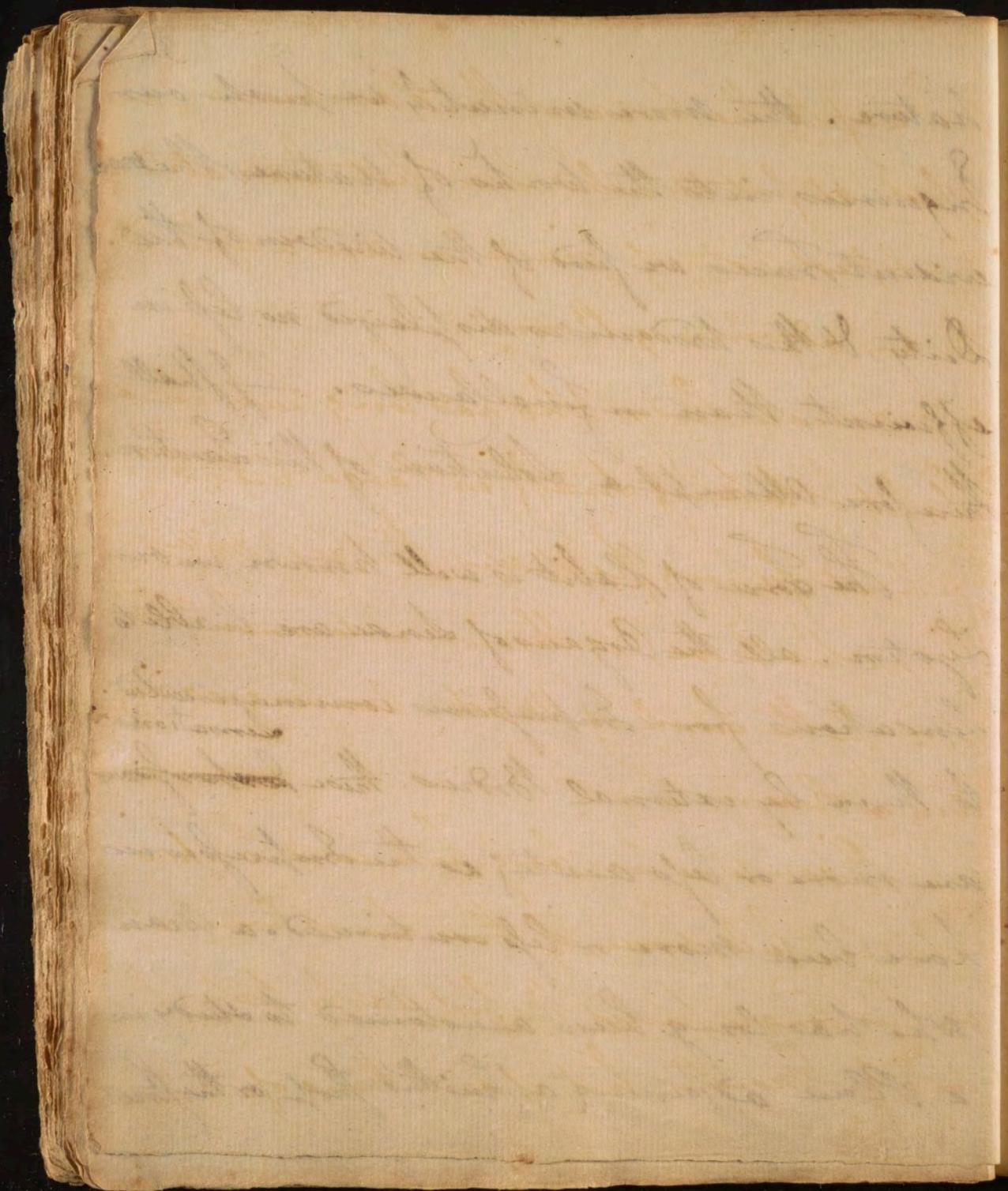
Why Persons are subject to contagious Diseases but once in their Lives. Some have supposed it was owing to the Blood being but once capable of undergoing the Fermentation induced by the several Contagious. but this will appear very improbable, if we attend to what was said before, of the Blood, being renewed every two or three months. Others again have resolved the Fact ultimately into the Will of the Creator, & have thus shamed at once an Inquiry of the utmost Consequence in Physic. But this mistaken Fermentation has done no less Injury to the Progress of Science in every Age, than it has detracted from the Honour of the Author of



no  
In  
er  
De  
ff  
the  
Ly  
Se  
to  
an  
ha  
w  
a

nature. the more minutely we push our  
Inquiries into the works of nature, the more  
evident traces we find of the wisdom of the  
Deity, & this wisdom is displayed no less in  
efficient, than in final causes. — I shall  
therefore attempt a Solution of this question.

The force of Habit is well known in our  
System. all the Organs of Sense are liable to  
Sensations from Impressions communicated  
to them by external Bodies. these ~~Impressions~~<sup>Sensations</sup>  
are more or less acute, as the Impressions  
have been more or less continued. a Man  
who has long been accustomed to study in  
a Place adjoining a Smith's Shop, or the like,



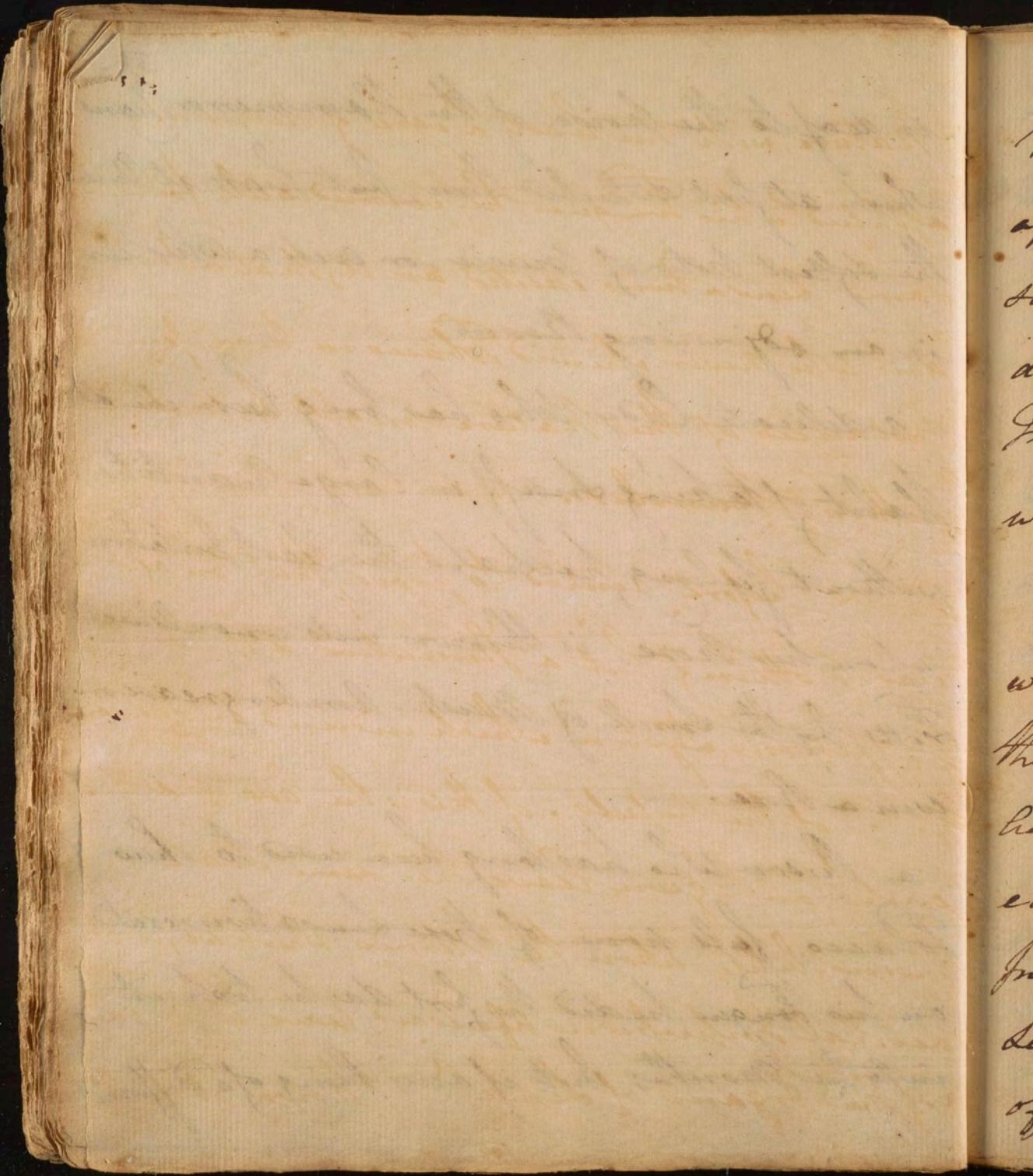
is  
wh  
the  
in  
o  
Ho  
we  
up  
P.  
ev  
a  
for  
an  
in

35

is deaf to the noise of the Hammer or Chander  
which at first disturbed him, but hear at Once  
the softest Notes of Music, or even a whisper  
in an adjoining Room.

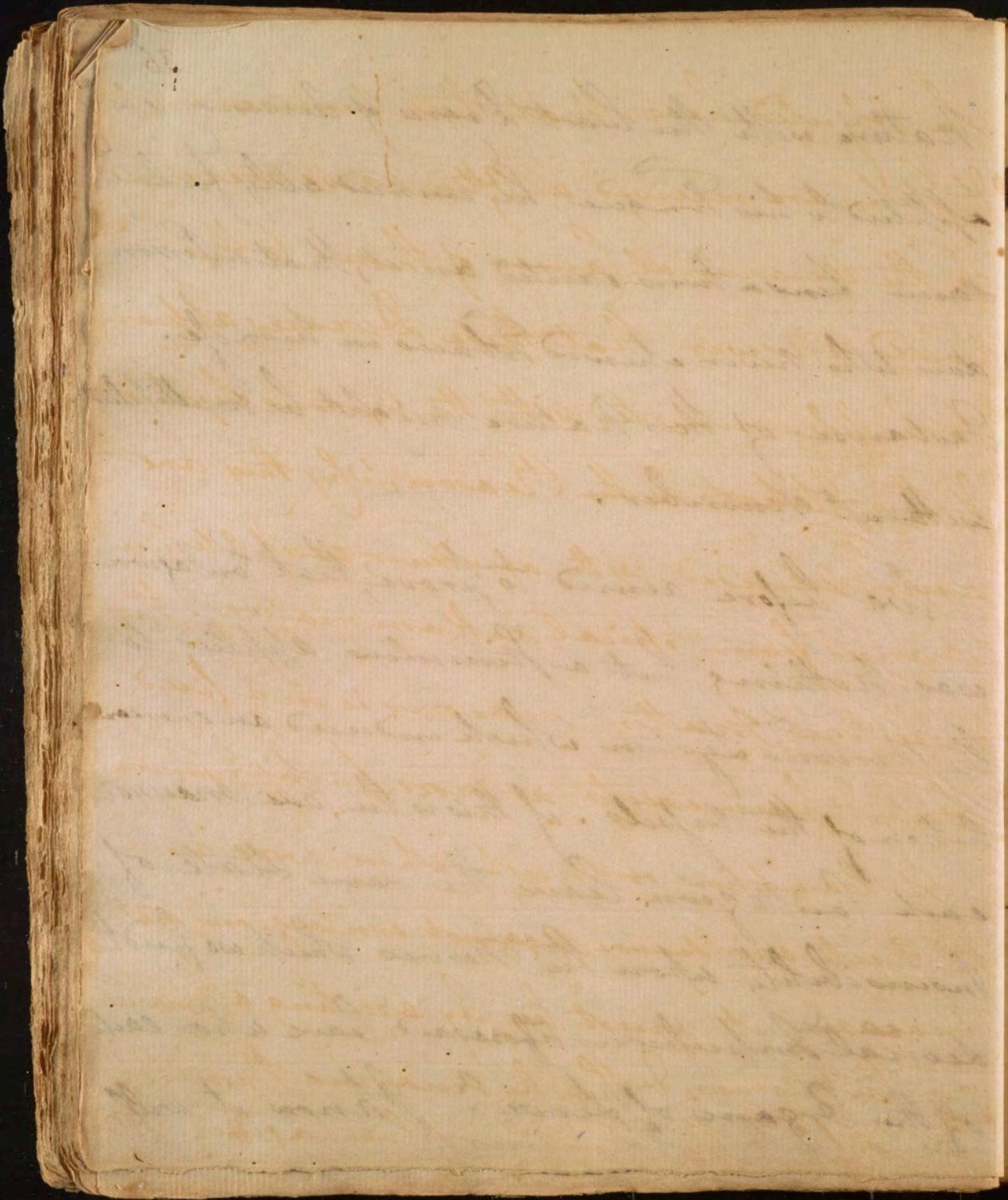
a delicate Lady who has long been in a  
habit of taking Snuff in large Quantities,  
without feeling perhaps the least Irritation  
upon her Nose, is thrown into convulsive  
fits by the Smell of Musk - Ambergrise or  
even a Rose. -

a Person who has long been used to chew  
Tobacco, feels none of those Sensations excited  
on his Tongue, he did the first day he took it  
into his Mouth; but if any thing of a different



nature, with the least degree of curiosiry is applied to his Tongue, he immediately feels <sup>a</sup> same sensations excited on it, that a Person does who never chewed Tobacco in his life. - Instances of this nature might be multiplied without number. —

We before aimed to prove, that Contagion was nothing but a stimulus applied to the Nervous System which induced an evulsion of the vessels. if this is the case, may not each Contagion leave the same state of insensibility upon the Nerves which we find the several Impressions aforesaid, leave upon each of the Organs of Sense? I know it will

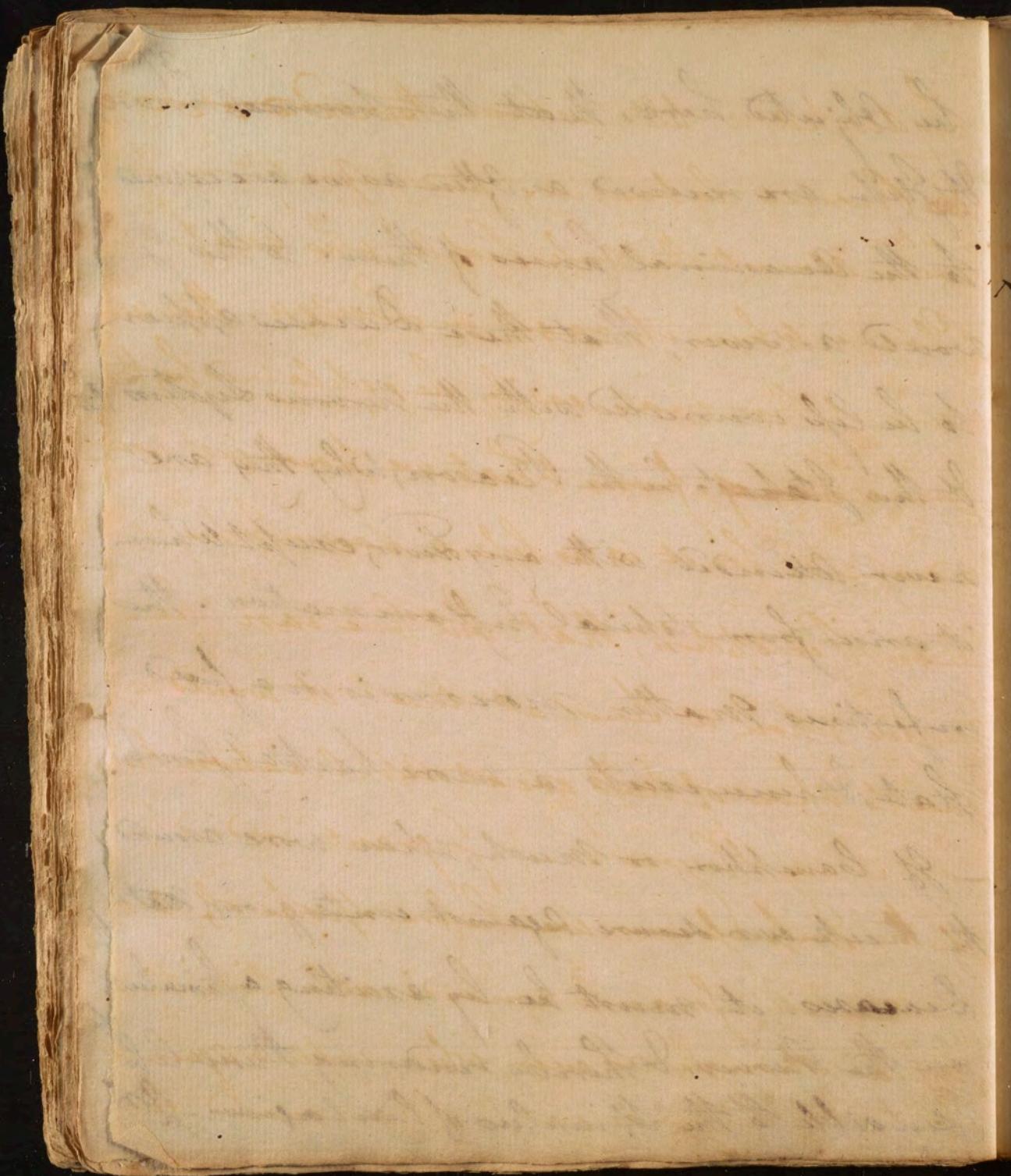


to  
y  
o  
to  
wo  
to  
d  
n  
it  
in  
fo  
—  
the  
L  
or  
L

37

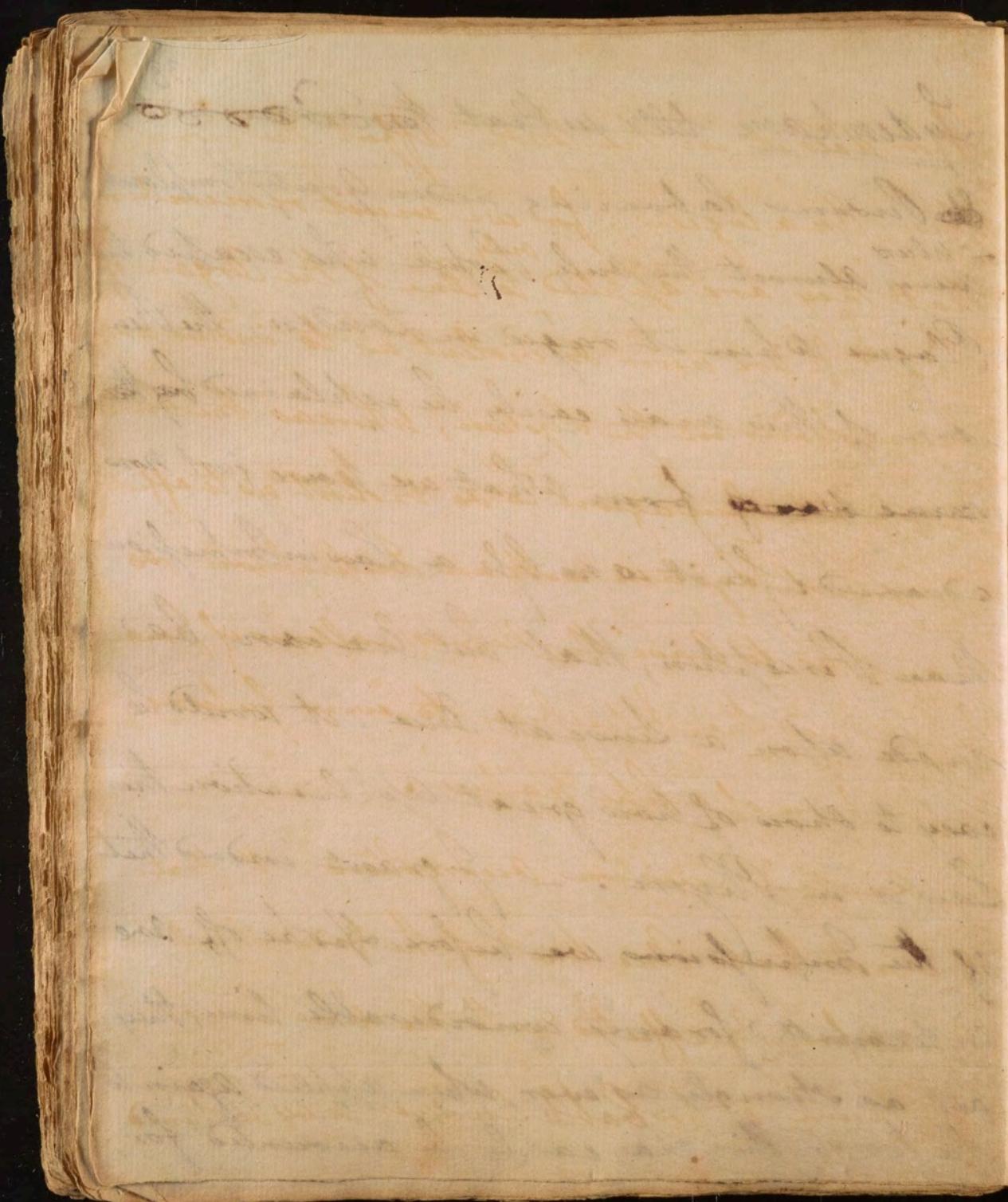
be object'd here, that the venereal Disease  
& Gout are received as often as we are exposed  
to the Occasional Causes of them. To this I  
wou'd answer, that these Diseases appear  
to be less connected with the Nervous System,  
& this I take to be the Reason, why they are  
never attended with any Fever, except when  
it arises from topical Inflammation. the  
infectious Matter moreover is in a fixed  
state, & hence excites a more partial stimulus.

- If Camphor, or Musk, when worn around  
the Neck ever secure Against contagious ~~not~~  
Diseases, it must be by exciting a stimulus  
on the Nerves, & thereby rendering them less  
sensible to the Stimulus of Contagion. Dr.



38

Lydenham tells us that ~~the Poor~~,  
the Persons labouring under Gouty Complaint,  
or Ulcers were almost the only People who escaped the  
Plague when it raged in London. The Rea-  
son of this may easily be explained by the  
~~same way~~ from what we have just now  
advanced: for it is no less a Law in Impression  
than Perception, that but One can be  
made upon a Sense at Once. it would be  
easy to show of how great Application this  
Law is in Physic. - I grant indeed that  
if the Impressions we before spoke of are  
intermittent for any considerable time, they  
act as strongly as ever, when applied again to  
the Body. This may easily be accounted for,



3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30

39

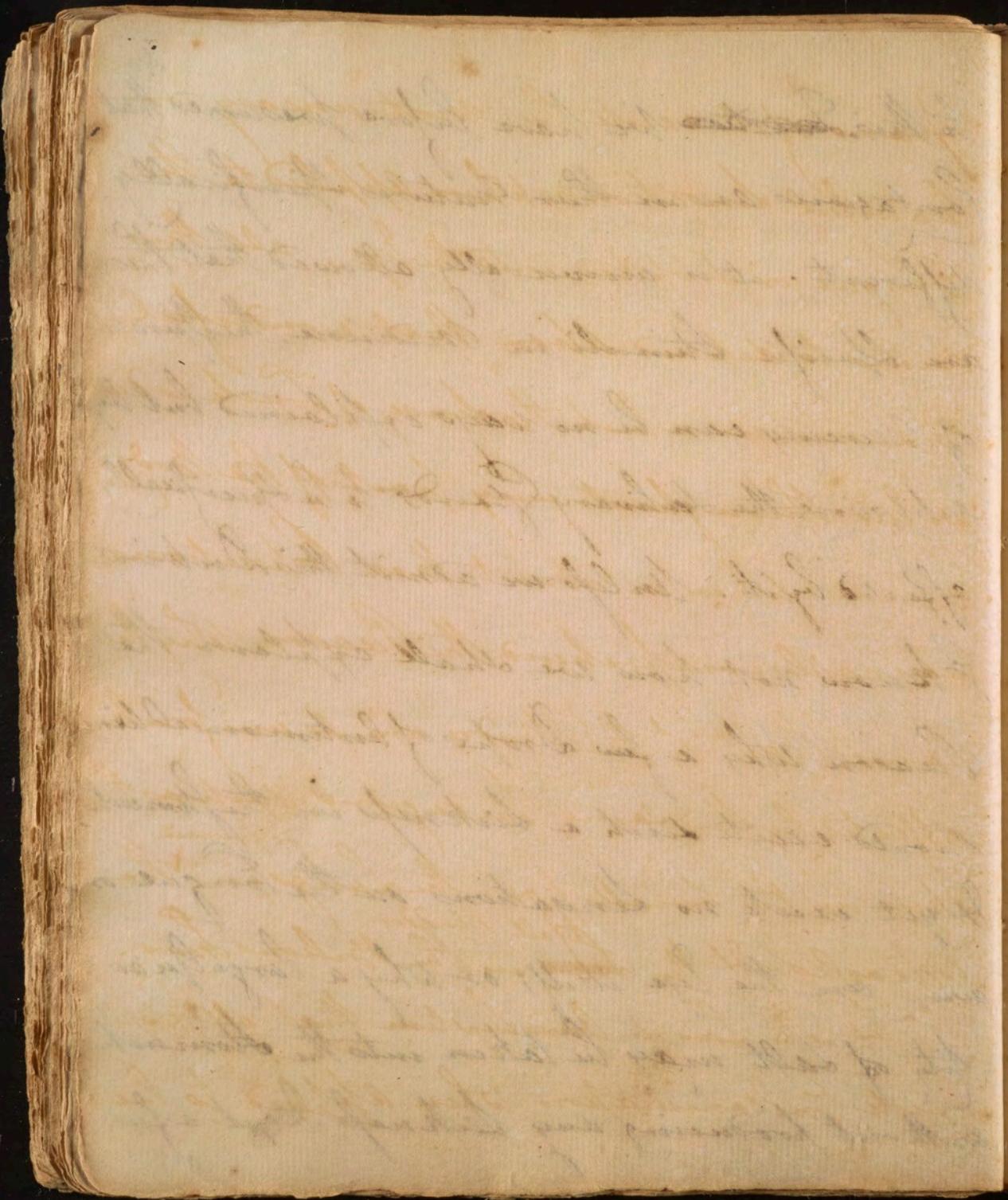
Nor does it in the least affect the Nerves of  
these Analogies. for we must remember  
that they are applied <sup>only</sup> to one of the Organs of  
Sense, & are never so violent as to induce any  
Conmotions in the System, whereas the Stimulus of  
Contagion is so violent as to affect  
the whole System with an Impression so  
strong as to leave the Nerves callous if I may  
be allowed the Expression to every future  
Impression of a like nature.

5. Another Question occurs here, & that is,  
how is it that One part of the Body should be  
so uniformly affected with the same Contagion?  
- I think a probable Answer may be offered

to  
Pac  
dif  
an  
of  
sup  
ap  
Fir  
R.  
sh  
d  
ever  
= tw  
wi

40

To this ~~Doctrine~~ we have before presumed that Contagious are in their Natures Specifically different. it is universally allowed that there are Specific Stimuli in Medicine. the Operation of Mercury can be no ways explained but by supposing the Salivary Glands to be Specifically affected by it. Unless we admit this Doctrine I know not how we shall explain the Reason why a few Droplets of Antimonial Wine should excite such a Sickness in the Stomach & yet excite no Sensations on the Tongue or even on the Eye itself; or why a large Quantity of Salt may be taken into the Stomach without producing any Sickness. Except a few

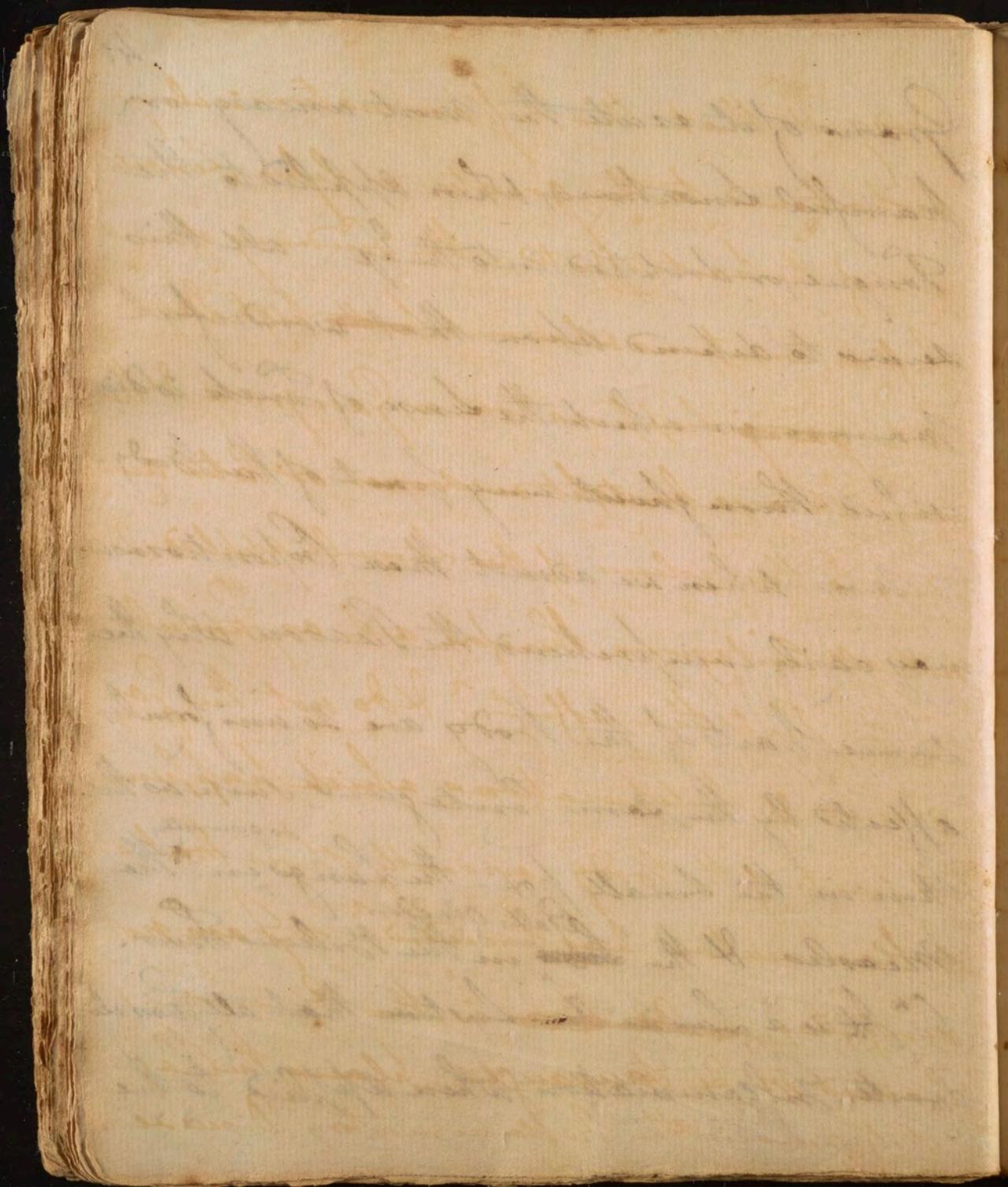


G  
P  
S  
Z  
W  
-  
m  
C  
L  
a  
G  
O  
E  
er

Grains of it excite the most uneasy or painful sensations, when applied to the Tongue, or dropped into the Eye. all this seems to depend upon that wonderful manner in which the Sense of Touch is diffused throughout every part of the Body.

- Now when we admit these Propositions we may easily comprehend the Reason why the same parts of the Body are so uniformly affected by the same Contagions, such as the Skin in the Small-pox - the Lungs <sup>so generally</sup> in the Measles. & the ~~Liver~~ <sup>Gall: Bladder</sup> in the Bilious Fever.

6. It is a Law in our System that all Stimuli excite Inflammation when applied to the

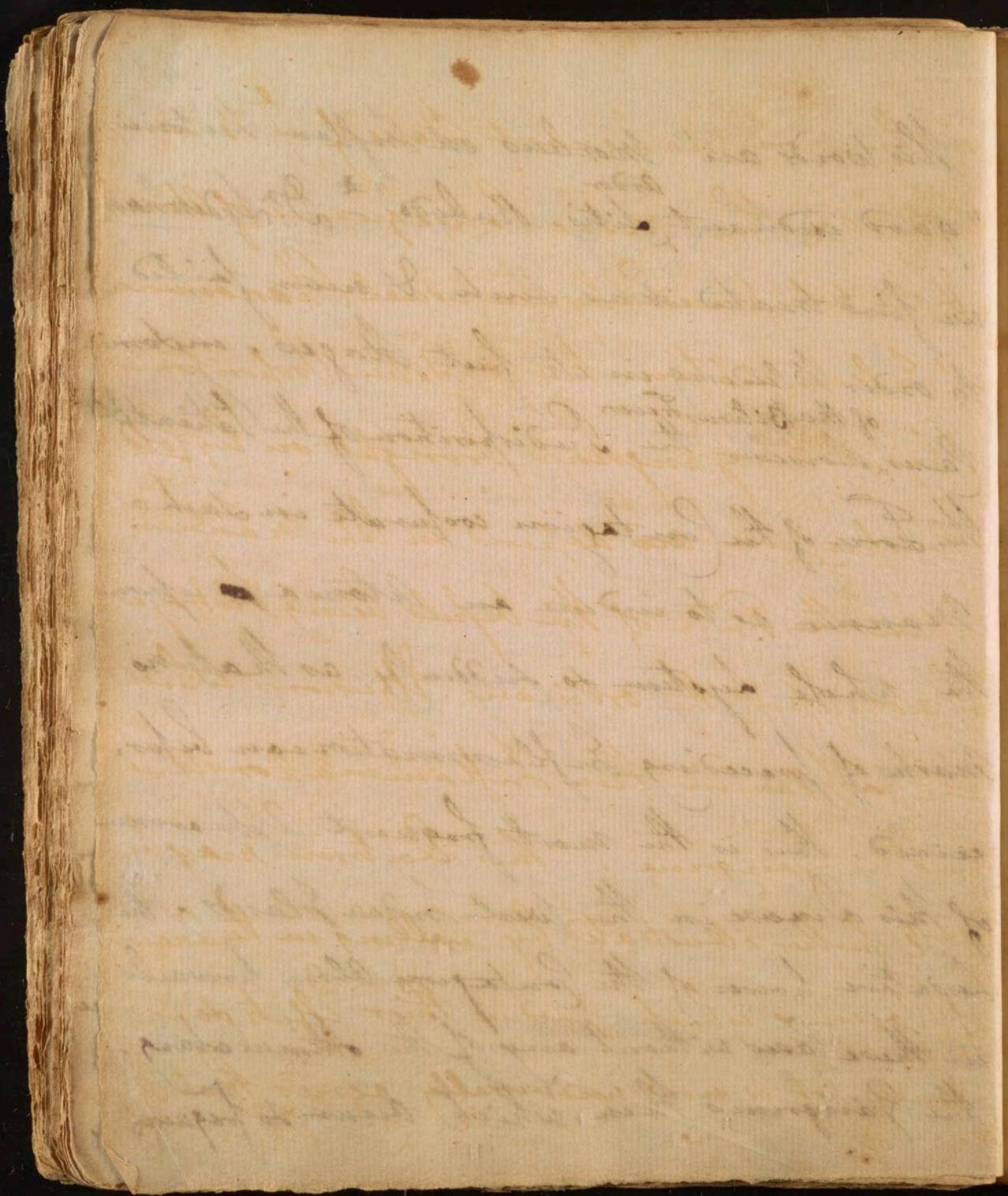


42

Body, & that this Inflammation is always  
proportioned to the greater or less Sensibi-  
lity of the part affected. The Tendency of most  
Inflammations when in a ~~full~~ high Degree  
is to Gangrene & Suppuration or Gangrene & those  
are always brought on sooner or later accor-  
ding to the violence of the Stimuli applied. Do  
not all Contagious therefore act as Stimuli  
on the Parts they affect? & do not the Gan-  
grenes & Suppurations which happen in  
all parts of the Body evidently show that an  
Inflammation has preceded? - I am not  
singular ~~in~~ ~~in~~ Opinio in this Opinion. The  
Learned M<sup>r</sup> de Sauvages places the Plague  
itself among the Inflammatory Diseases.

\* Nosologia vol. II - page 363.

His words are " Morbus est inflammatorius,  
" quod indurat, <sup>ardor.</sup> sitis, & rubore" - Dr. Lydenham  
we find treated it as such, & never failed  
to order Bleeding in its first Stages. in some  
Cases, however the Predisposition of the Patient,  
the Force of the Contagion coperate in such a  
Manner, as to induce an Atonia upon  
the whole System so suddenly, as that no  
Marks of preceding Inflammation can be per-  
ceived. This is the most frequent Appearance  
of this Disease in the West India Islands. the  
Lethargic power of the Contagion Alone prevails  
in these Cases without any of the Stimulating.  
The Gangrene then which occur so frequently



in  
For  
d  
D  
P  
H  
up  
Q  
Ha  
u  
st  
f  
-8

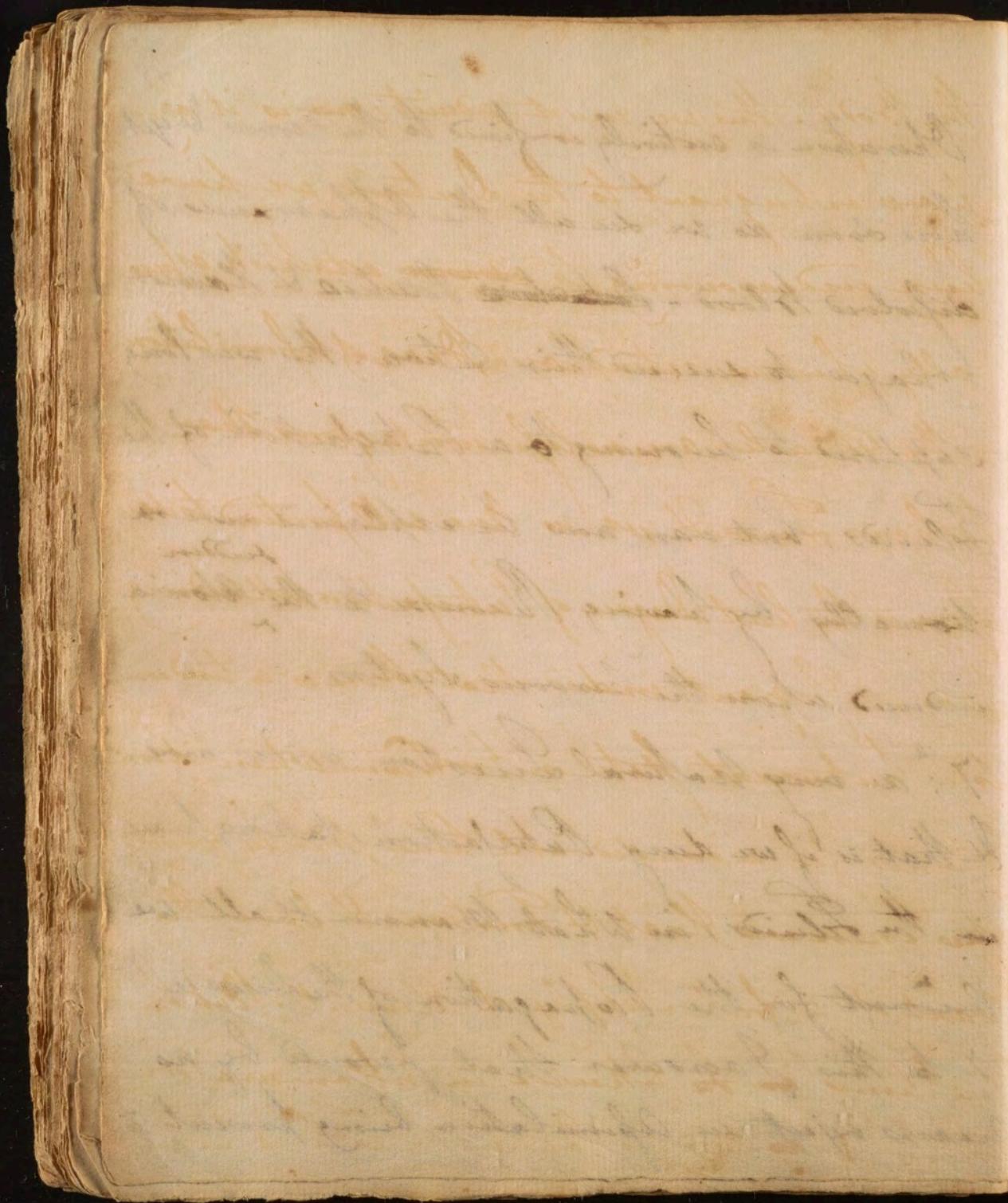
44

in the more malignant States of <sup>the</sup> Various  
Fever are the mere Consequence of Atonia,  
They are not preceded by the usual Phenomena  
of Inflammation. This is not a new Proposition in  
Physic. the Gangrene brought on by Cold  
Compression ~~can~~ depend in like manner  
upon the Loss of the Nervs being destroyed  
as not upon the ordinary Diffusions which  
take place in other Inflammations which  
end in Gangrene. This doctrine may be  
still further illustrated by calling in the Analogy  
of Poisons which produce their Effects so sud-  
denly. it is now universally agreed that their

and  
the  
a  
so  
G  
-  
in  
T  
the  
in  
an  
-  
me

Operation is entirely confined to the Nerves, & yet  
how soon do we see all the appearances of  
dissolved Blood - ~~the~~ Petechia & Hemorrhage  
- hedges to exceed their action. This was long  
supposed to be owing to a Putrefaction of the  
Fluids, but can now be explained more ra-  
tionally by having Recourse to the <sup>sudden</sup> Atonia  
induced upon the nervous System.

7<sup>th</sup>: a very natural Question arises here,  
& that is if we deny Putrefaction, taking place  
in the Fluids, in what Manner shall we  
account for the Propagation of the Disease?  
- to this I answer that I would by no  
means reject an Assimilation being present in



T  
n  
b  
=c  
—  
t  
H  
the  
to  
- t  
be  
wa  
ha  
fe

the Body. This we must admit, nor is it any way repugnant to the Doctrine we have been endeavouring to ~~prove~~ establish, especi-

ally when we extend our Ideas of Agmination.

- the Measles are no less contagious than the Bilious Fever; & yet no one will pretend today there is the least Degree of Putrefaction attending them. I grant indeed that there is a Tendency to a putrescent State in this Fever when it continues for a considerable time, merely from the increased Heat & Friction, & from the want of a fresh Supply of Aliment. But this happens ~~in~~ likewise in Inflammatory Fevers, & so has no Connection with a putrid



47

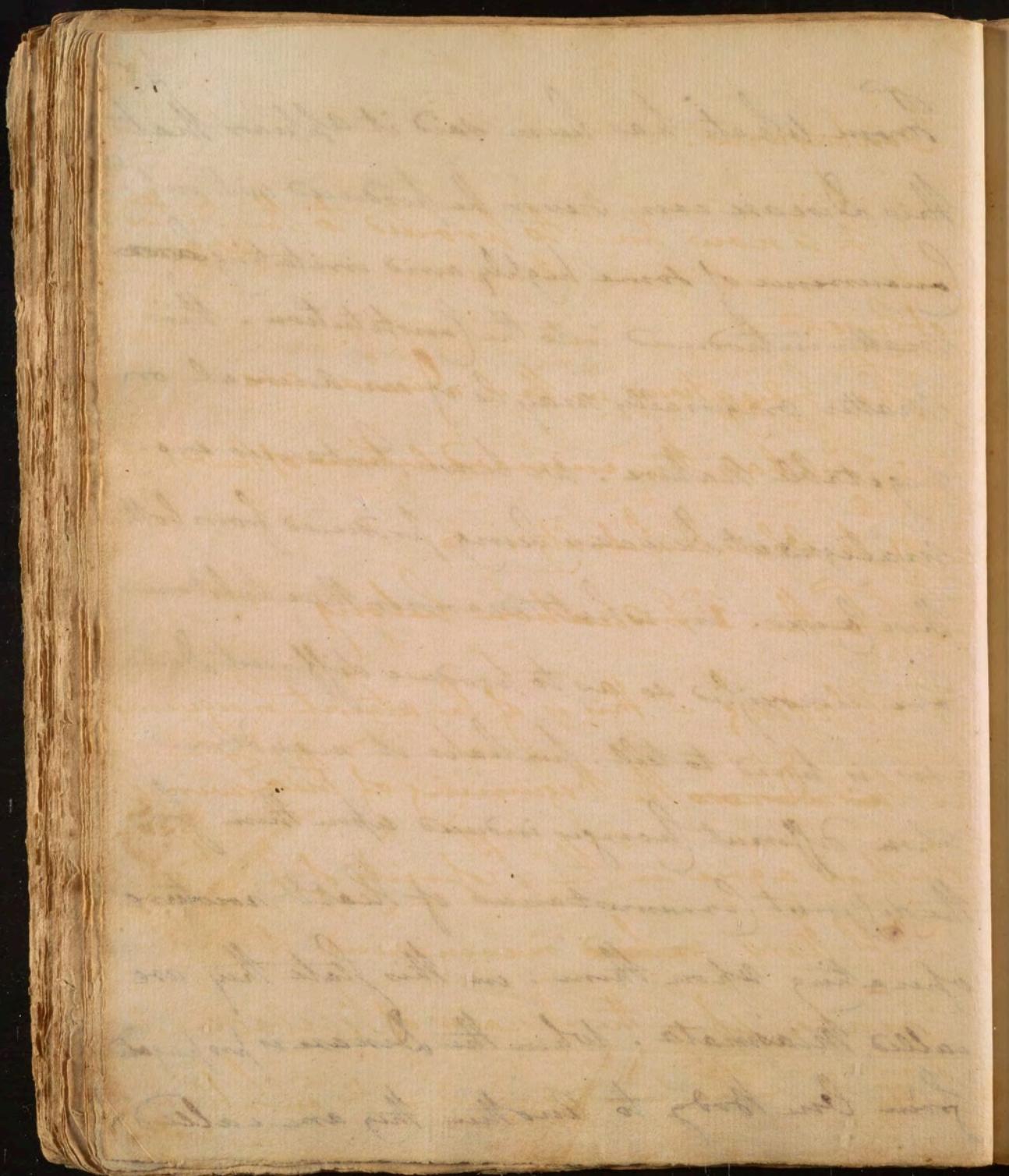
Ferment introduced into the Blood. What I  
have aimed chiefly to prove is, that the Disease  
is seated in the Nervous System, & that the Fluids  
are affected only in ~~the secondary manner~~ <sup>a secondary manner</sup>. it is of  
Importance to establish this, as our Indications  
of Cure hereafter will be entirely founded upon  
it. -

8<sup>th</sup>: Nothing now remains but to say a few  
things concerning the Nature of the Contagion  
and Miasma which produce this Disease. but  
as this Subject is still so very obscure, & has it  
has no immediate connection with the Doctrine  
we have been advancing, we shall sum up  
all we have to say upon it in a few words.

This image shows a single, aged page from a book. The paper is a light cream or off-white color, showing significant signs of wear and discoloration. There are numerous horizontal and vertical streaks of a darker, yellowish-brown hue, likely from water damage or oil stains. The text, which appears to be in cursive script, is completely illegible due to the fading. The left edge of the page reveals the thick block of pages of the book's volume.

48

From what has been said it appears that  
this Disease can never be produced without  
concurrence of some highly virid irritating ~~poison~~<sup>c</sup>  
matter introduced into the Constitution. This  
matter originally may be of an animal or  
vegetable nature. we have Instances <sup>in</sup> of  
malignant Diseases being produced from both  
these causes. in what manner those substances  
are diversified so as to produce different Disea-  
ses is hard to tell. perhaps it may depend  
upon different changes induced upon them from  
the different Circumstances of Heat & moisture  
operating upon them. in this state they are  
called Miasmata. when the Disease is propagated  
from one Body to another they are called



49

## Contagious.

It is now time to proceed to the Method  
of Cure.

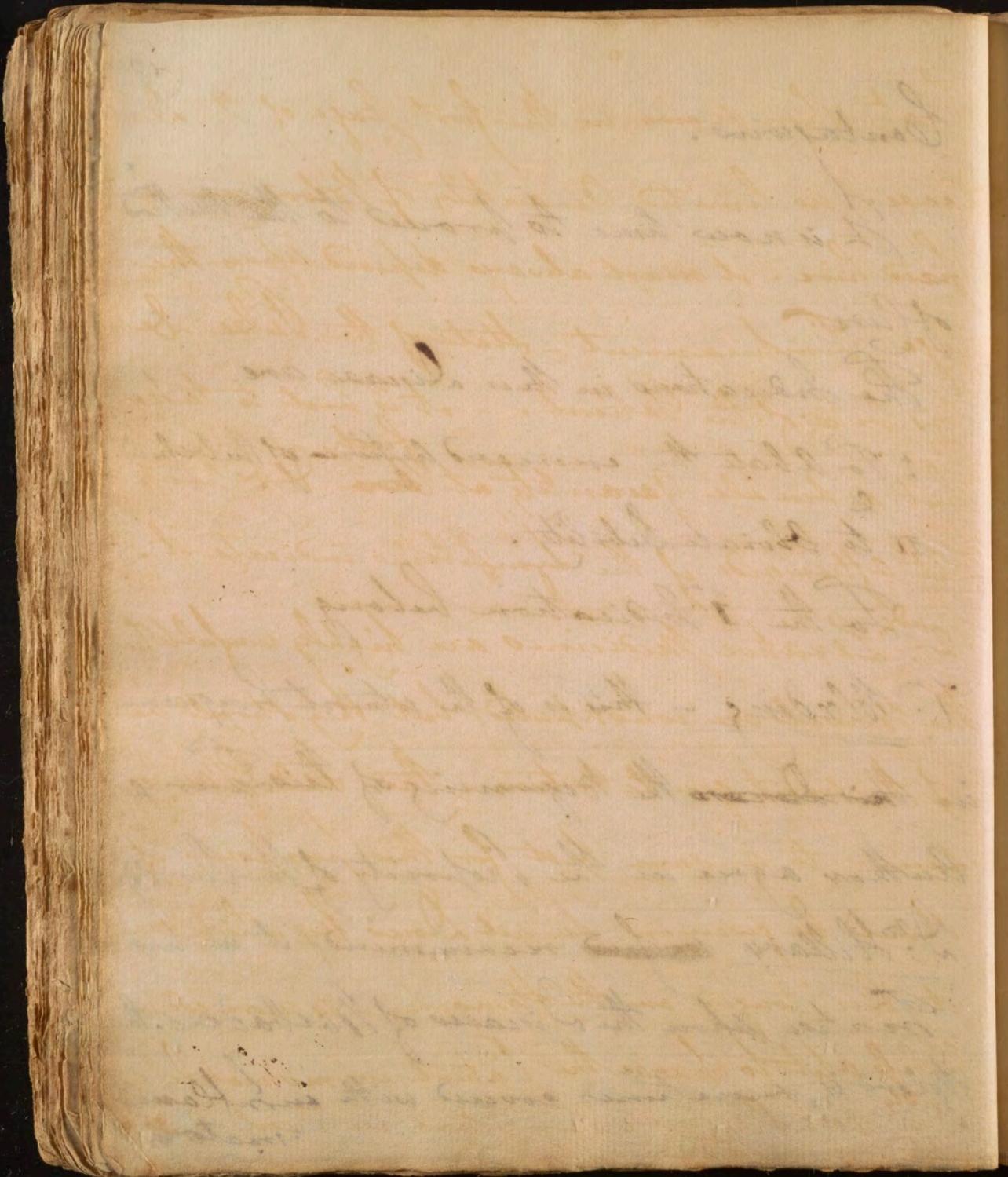
The Indications in this Disease are

- 1 To abate the increased action of the vessels.
- 2 to obviate Debility.

To the 1<sup>st</sup> Indication belong

1. Bleeding - This is of the utmost consequence  
in this Disease at the beginning of this fever. all  
authors agree in the Propriety of this Remedy.

Dr. Hillary ~~and~~ recommends it in his  
Treatise upon the Diseases of Barbadoes. the  
Blood is sometimes covered with an inflam-  
matory



T  
= en  
fie  
A  
vi  
tu  
a  
D  
the  
g  
s  
o  
i  
d  
e

Coat when drawn in the first stage of the Disease. no limited Quantity of Blood can be fixed here. it must always depend upon the Age - Temperature - State of the Pulse & vis Vite of the Patient. - it is best to take but a small Quantity at <sup>first</sup> Dose, & repeat it afterwards if the Symptoms indicate it.

2<sup>d</sup>: Laxative Medicines are highly unadvisable when the Bowels are constipated; but they should be of the most gentle nature. the Sal Glauber seems to answer best for this purpose. it should be given in small Doses by which means it lies longer on the Stomach - is more cooling, & less apt to purge the Patient immoderately.

3<sup>d</sup>: Cool Regimen. consisting in cool Air

This image shows a single page from an antique notebook. The paper is a light cream or off-white color, significantly aged and discolored with a prominent yellowish-orange hue, especially towards the edges. The surface is covered with faint, handwritten text in cursive script, which is mostly illegible due to the age and fading. The text appears to be organized into about 12 horizontal rows, with some vertical lines separating them. The left side of the page shows the binding area where the pages are stitched together, and the overall texture of the paper is visible.

2<sup>d</sup>: cold Drinckes & 5<sup>d</sup>: ripe Fruitts.

" cool Air. There is not a greater Error in modern Practice than keeping Patients too hot intimes, more especially in those we have been describing. future Ages will be as much surprised at our Conduct in this Respect, as we are at the folly & madness of Asclepiades, who refused his Patients Drinckes of all kinds in the first stages of Fevers. both Practices proceeded from ~~equally~~<sup>2d</sup> erroneous. ~~the~~<sup>3d</sup> Sagacious D. Sydenham first endeavoured to reform this Practice. we find him dwelling upon it thro all his writing.

- The amaring Success which has attended the new mode of Immunization, <sup>for the small pox,</sup> seems to be owing to nothing else than the free use of <sup>2</sup> cool

\* Strom ampio Conclavi tenetus, quo mul-  
tus et purum Aerem trahere posuit neque  
multis vestimentis strangulandus, sed admodum  
levibus tantum veladus est. Belus Lib: III Cap: 7.

(a) How far the cool air may be of service in  
this ~~Disease~~ Fever, the following Case, communicated  
to me by my very worthy & ingenious Dr. G. P. Physician  
to St. Thomas's Hospital, will sufficiently demonstrate.  
- in returning from the Savannah after the Reduction  
of that place, a Soldier on Board of One of the  
- ports was seized with the Bilious Fever, & in spite  
of all that could be done for him, the Disease ran  
on to its last & worst Stages. As he appeared to be

Regimen, & not to any Improvement made  
in the Medicines commonly given in that Dis-

ease, as my ~~un~~ ingenious Friend & Country-

man Dr. Ruston has fully demonstrated in

his Treatise lately published upon that Subject.  
Lying in the Tentee on  $\frac{1}{4}$  Opposite side here.

I would therefore advise the Chamber win-  
dows of Patients in the Bilious Fever, to be  
kept constantly Open, & artificial Draughts  
of Air to be introduced into it occasionally.

- they should likewise let up as much as  
possible, & be covered with nothing but the light-  
est Bed Cloathes. It would be of use besides,  
this to Sprinkle the Floor of the bed Chamber  
every now & then with Water, or Vinegar which  
by evaporating would induce a grateful Coolness

incurable & began to grow offensive to the smell,  
the Doctor ordered him to be brought, I said

in order to  
prevent his infecting the rest of the Crew, as he  
took it for granted he could live only a few hours.  
But to the great Surprise of the Doctor & every  
One who saw him, in a little time ~~so~~ he began  
to revive — he was soon able to set up — In  
a few Days was perfectly recovered. I would be  
[return to page 52 - line 6<sup>th</sup>]

in the Room, the Heat of which should always be rather below than above 60° of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

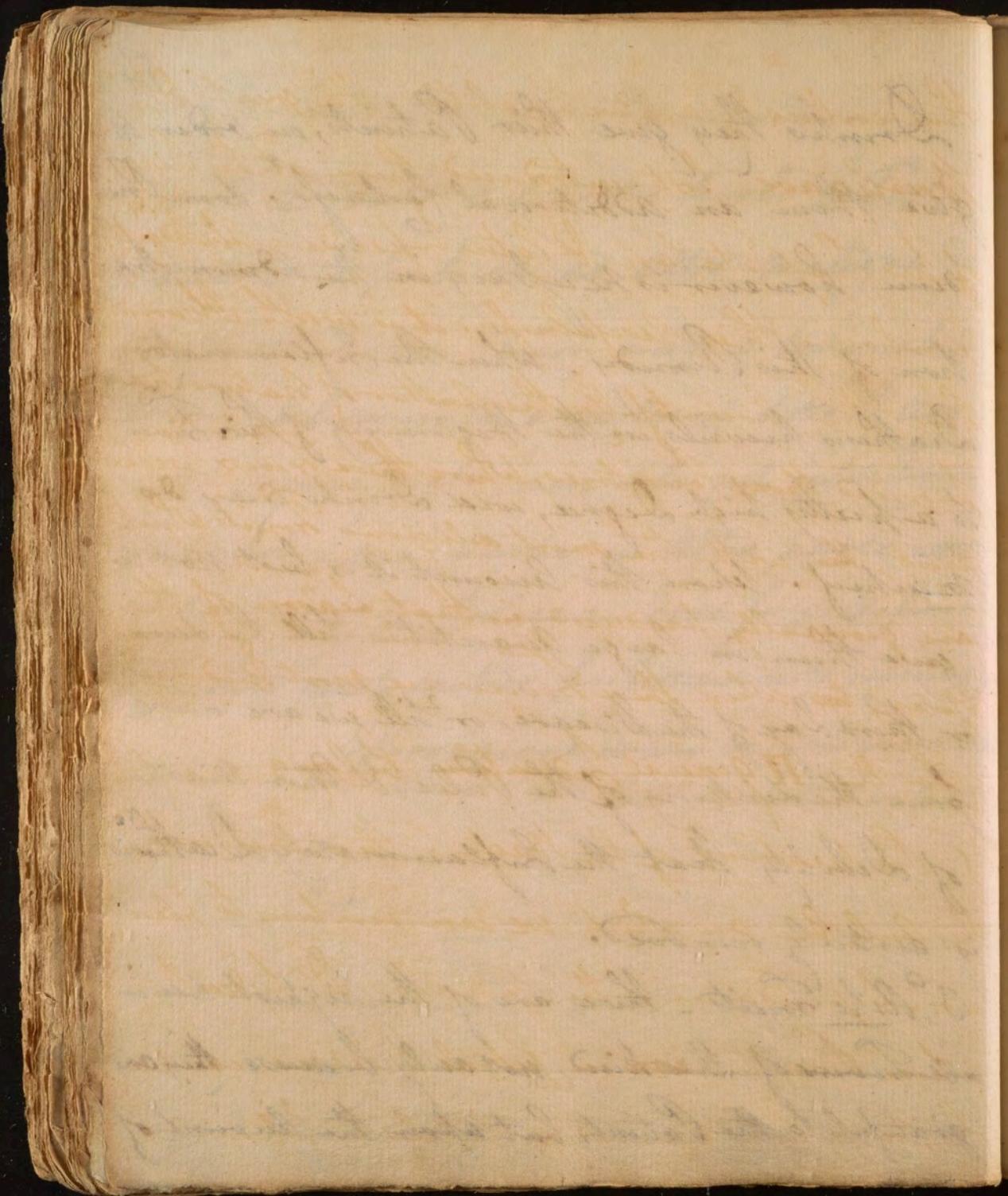
2<sup>d</sup> Cold Drinks. Nothing can be more cruel, or ill-judged than to deprive the poor miserable Patients of that which they cry out so much for. How many Instances have we of the most remarkable Cures of Tumors being performed by a Draught of cold water! Why then do we oppose a Practice which Nature indicates, & which Experience justifies? We are, <sup>lately</sup> informed, that the Practice of giving cold Drinks in Malignant Tumors prevails so much in Italy, that it is a very common thing among the Physicians there to dissolve Ice in all the

\* Si è visto nel nostro secolo le Febbre  
ardenti e la putride ed altre maligne di-  
pendenti da un humor crudo e indomabile,  
ceder felicemente, e resolversi sotto l'uso  
dell' aqua gelata, non solo nel caldo clima  
di Napoli, ma anche in altre parti ~~de~~  
d'Italia, e in Bologna, dove io medesimo  
ò veduto questo metodo perfettamente riuscire.

Osservazione sopra vajuolo inegolare  
Del Michele Rosa p: 25.

Drinks they give their Patients, in order to give them an additional coolness. Some Pm.  
-dine however is necessary in the Administra-  
-tion of this Remedy. When the Inflammatory Diathesis prevails, in the Beginning of this Fever,  
to a pretty high Degree, cold Drinks may do mischief. Upon this Account it is best not to give them in large Quantities till the Second or Third Day of the Disease, or <sup>2</sup>till we are sure from the Linking of the Pulse, & other Marks of Debility that the Inflammatory Diathesis is entirely removed. —

3<sup>d</sup> Ripe Fruits. These are of the highest use in all Fevers of this kind, not only because they are grateful to the Patient, but upon the Account of



the  
of  
co  
he  
pa  
m  
an  
Y  
i.  
The  
a  
w  
t

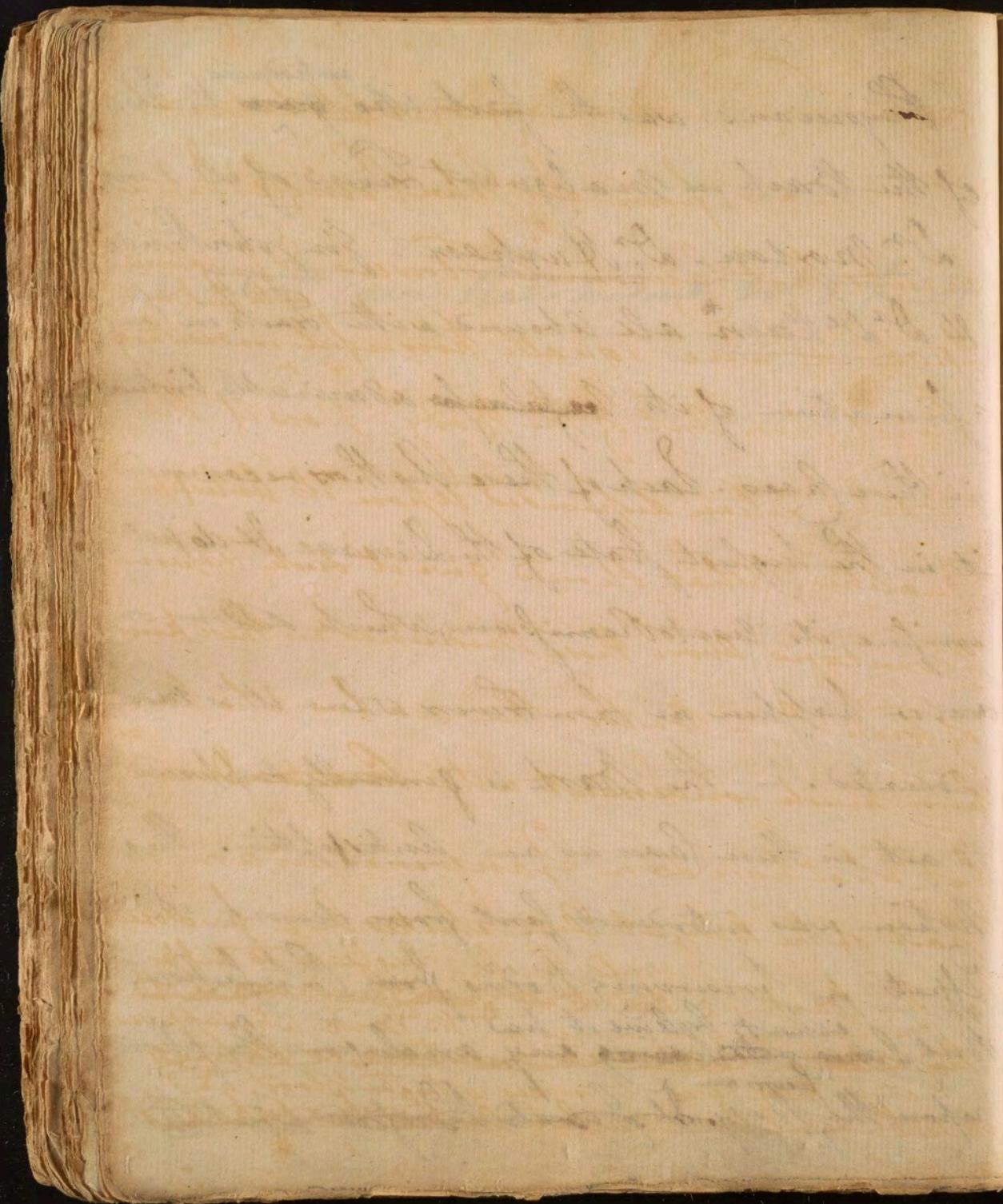
their cooling & laxative Qualities. The great Dr.  
Boerhaave first introduced them at the Risque  
of his Reputation, & later Experience abundantly  
confirms their Usefulness. it is worth Observing  
here how bountifully the Author of Nature has  
provided those Countries, where these Fruits prevail  
most, ~~the~~ with the most delicious Fruits which  
are generally produced in that season of the  
Year ~~too~~ when these Fruits are most Epidemic.

To the II general Indication belong

i: Preparations of the Back. This Medicine is  
the Only One on which we can venture to place  
any Dependence. the judicious Dr. Lydenham  
whose Practice ~~was~~ in febrile Diseases, can never  
be too much admired, nor too closely followed by

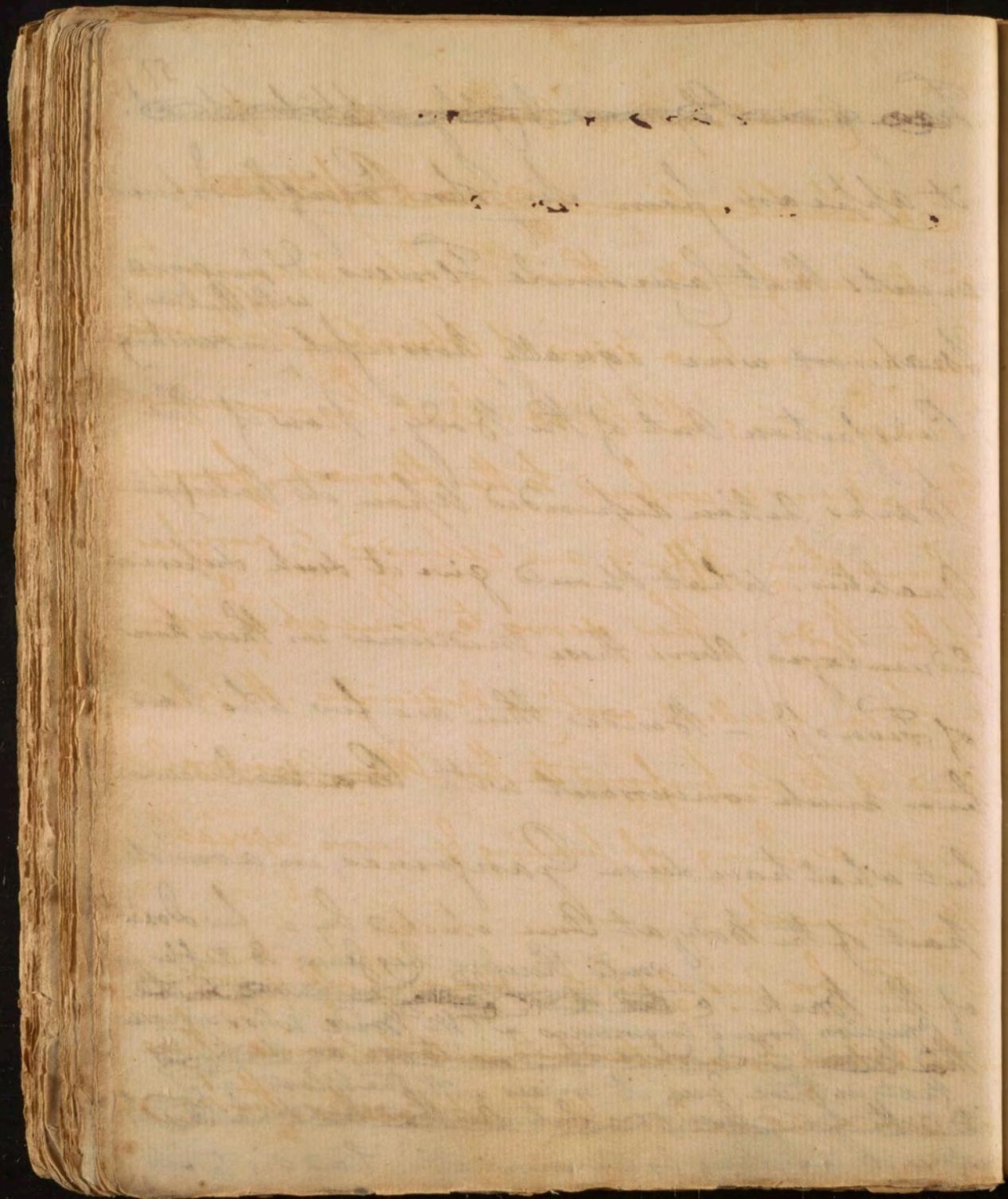
\* See D. Raen: Ratio Medendi vol 1 - p 265

Physicians, was the first who introduced the use  
of the Bark in malignant Tumors of all kinds.  
Dr. Morton - Dr. Huxham - Jes. John Pringle  
& Dr. De Haen\* all abound with Facts in con-  
firmation of its ~~useless~~ admirable Virtues  
in these Cases. Each of these Authors recommend  
it in the highest state of the Disease, & do not  
confine its use to Remissions, which seldom or  
never happen in those Tumors where it is most  
indicated. - The Bark is generally supposed  
to act in these Cases as an Antisepstic. This  
Notion was introduced first from seeing its  
Effects in preserving Bodies from Putrefaction.  
But I <sup>cannot</sup> ~~desire~~ believe it has  
any analogous Operation  
upon the <sup>natural</sup> Body. & I would therefore object the



G  
it  
-m  
d  
o  
t  
g  
l  
t  
h  
h  
P  
o  
T  
it  
rest.

~~For fear they will be lost.~~  
it appears from Sir John Pringle's Experiments that Camomile Flowers, Virginia with the Bark Snakeroot were equally powerful in resisting Putrefaction out of the Body. Now if the Bark's action depended upon its Antisepctic Qualities, what should give it such superior Advantages above these Medicines in these kind of Cases? - Besides there are few who have been much conversant with ~~Crooked~~ Diseases, but what have seen Gangrene, in a remote part of the Body, at once checked by a few Doses of the Bark. ~~I would therefore beg leave to differ in~~  
~~Opinion from my ingenious Dr. M'Bride, who supposes the latter to consist in a want of~~  
~~that in these Cases it mixes with the Blood, and~~  
~~its action is to take up the bad parts,~~  
restores its consistence by communicating fluid air to it.



La  
2.  
bu  
Q.  
Op  
wa  
F  
&  
an  
to  
Pa  
3.  
wh  
is

Creat Sodas &c &c Mr.

~~such as practice and a reputation.~~

2<sup>o</sup> the use of acids. These in like manner have been given with a view of Obviating Putrefaction, & coagulating the Blood. But their immediate Operation is confined to the Stomach, from whence their Effects are extended to every part of the Body. They serve to brace up <sup>the</sup> System, & prove excellent cooling Medicines. The Vitriolic Acid is to be preferred to the other Mineral Acids, as being less heating & more agreeable to the Stomach.

3<sup>o</sup> The free use of wine. among all <sup>the</sup> Cordials which have been introduced into Medicine, there is none equal to this. it exaltes the vigour

\* Diseases of the Army p: 322.

of the Sensorium, & promotes a due Distribution of the nervous Influence to every part of the Body. Of how great Use Wine is in the latter stages of low malignant Fevers, Sir John Pringle has furnished us with some excellent Examples in his Observations on the Jail or Hospital Fever.

The best wine is there does is Claret, or good Old Rock. the great Advantage of these Cordials is, that they revive & strengthen the Patient, without exciting any Heat or encreasing the febrile Symptoms. the wine for the most part is given in too small Quantities to do Service.

pass on to page 66.<sup>th</sup>

\*Treatise upon our Veneration.

The use of Blisters in this Disease is ~~more~~  
ambiguous than the exhibition of vomits. How  
far they might prove of Service in its first stage  
I shall not pretend to say, as I have never  
seen them tried in the Beginning of the Disease.

Dr. Lind relates some remarkable Instances  
of their Usefulness in the Beginning of the  
Yellow Fever which was brought from Ame-  
rica into England during the late war.\*

But I am apt to think the Disease was  
so changed from what it was originally, that  
it would not do to apply this Practice universally  
to all Climates. in the second Stage of the  
Disease we have marked Out, they are evidently

\* Diseases of the Army p: 320.

64

hurtful, not by dissolving the Blood, & thereby  
increasing its putrid Diathesis as was formerly  
supposed, but by increasing the Atonia of  
the vessels, & thereby ~~dangerous~~<sup>inducing</sup> Gangrene  
in the places where they are applied. Sir  
John Pringle mentions a Case of a Soldier  
which confirms this. Who was notwithstanding  
relieved by a plentiful use of  $\frac{1}{2}$  Back.\*

- It is much to be wished that the proper  
use of Bleisters was fully ascertained in this  
as well as in other malignant Tumors. we  
have too few Facts in Medicine to speak with  
any Degree of Confidence either in their Favour  
or against them. - for my part I must

and  
the  
in  
men  
A  
this  
Lin  
my  
to  
of  
Fra  
the  
of

65

acknowledge my want of Experience and  
Observation upon this Head. —

Thus have I finished what I intended  
in this Essay. Had I entered into a more  
minute Discussion of all those Questions, to which  
this Subject would naturally have led me,  
this Dissertation would have exceeded the  
Limits I proposed. Happy shall I esteem  
myself, if any thing I have hinted will tend  
to throw any new Light upon the Nature  
of the Disease, or lead to a more successful  
Treatment of it! — But if I have failed in  
this, <sup>Attempt.</sup> I shall take Shelter under the words  
of I say "magis latet voluise"  
Finis.

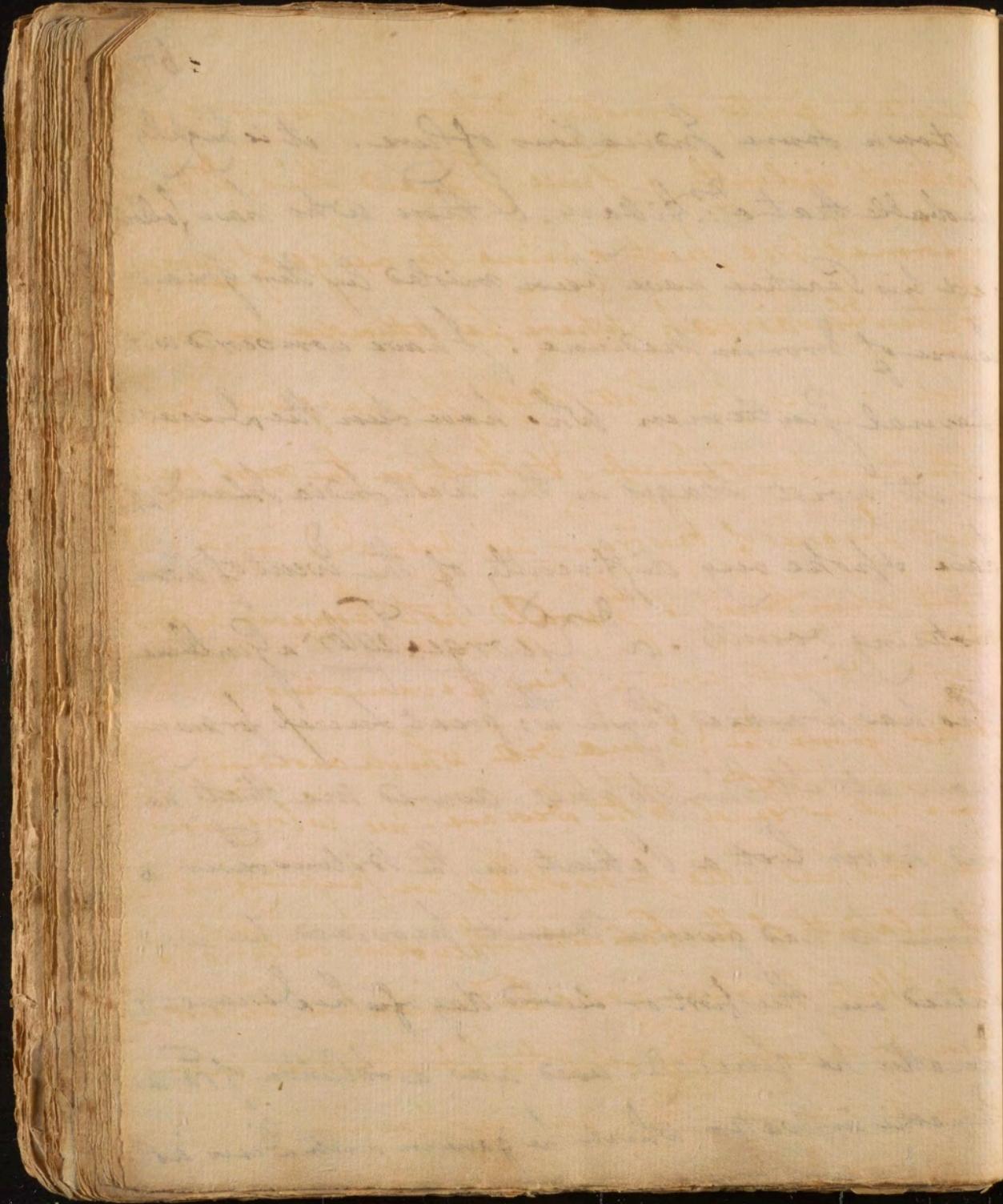
This image shows a single page from an antique manuscript. The paper is heavily yellowed and shows signs of age, such as foxing and slight discoloration. The text is written in a dense, cursive script that appears to be a form of Gothic or medieval handwriting. It is arranged in two columns per line, though some lines are single words. The left side of the image reveals the thick stack of pages that make up the book's volume.

There are two other Remedies which are sometimes  
ordered in this Disease which do not properly come  
under either of the Heads we have been treating  
of, viz: Vomits & History. we shall conclude <sup>the</sup> w:  
a few Observations upon them. -

D: Hillary in his Treatise upon the Diseases of  
Barbadoes speaks against the former of these &  
as he was a Practitioner of considerable note  
in that Island, his Practice has been pretty generally  
followed by most of Physicians. There is nothing  
perhaps that has tended more to retard the  
Progress of Medicine than preconceived Hypotheses  
concerning the Causes of Diseases, & however much  
Practitioners may declaim against Theory, there  
are few who ever prescribe any thing without laying

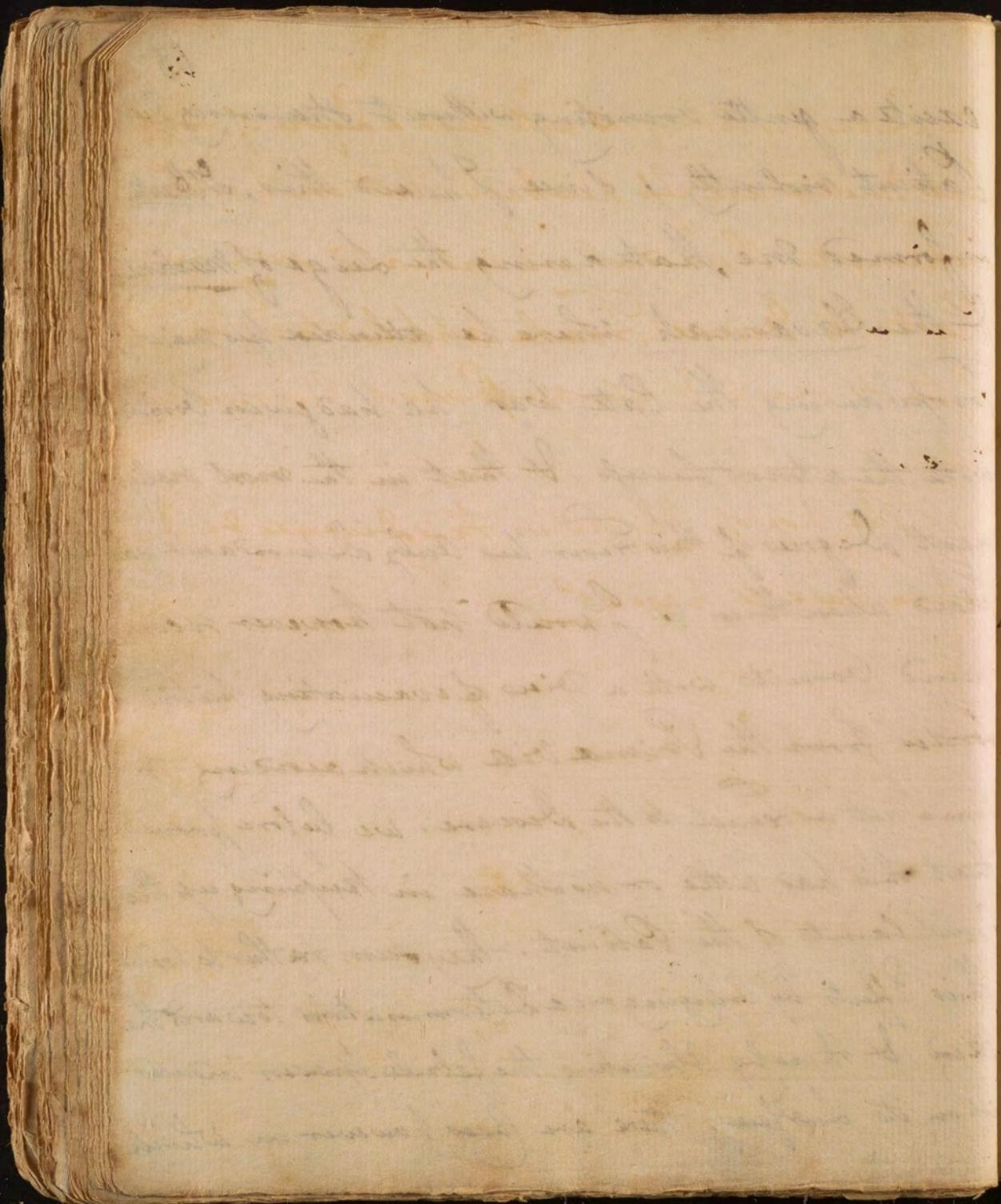
o  
pro  
-ed  
Tour  
Ser  
in  
have  
=nig  
Who  
Year  
had  
what  
call  
In  
In

down some Indications of cure. it is highly  
probable that Dr. Hibbary, & those who have follow-  
ed his Practice have been misled by this great  
source of Error in Medicine. I have conversed with  
several Gentlemen who have seen the Disease  
in its worst Stages in the West India Islands who  
have spoke very differently of the Effect of Admi-  
nistering vomits. Dr. George Taylor a Gentleman  
who has practised Physick <sup>th</sup> great Success for many  
Years at St. Christophers, assured me that he  
had never lost a Patient in the Vilous Fever to  
whom he had given a Vomit, provided he was  
called on the first or second day of the Disease, the  
Emetic he generally used, was a Solution of Tartar  
Emetic in water which he gave in such Doses as to



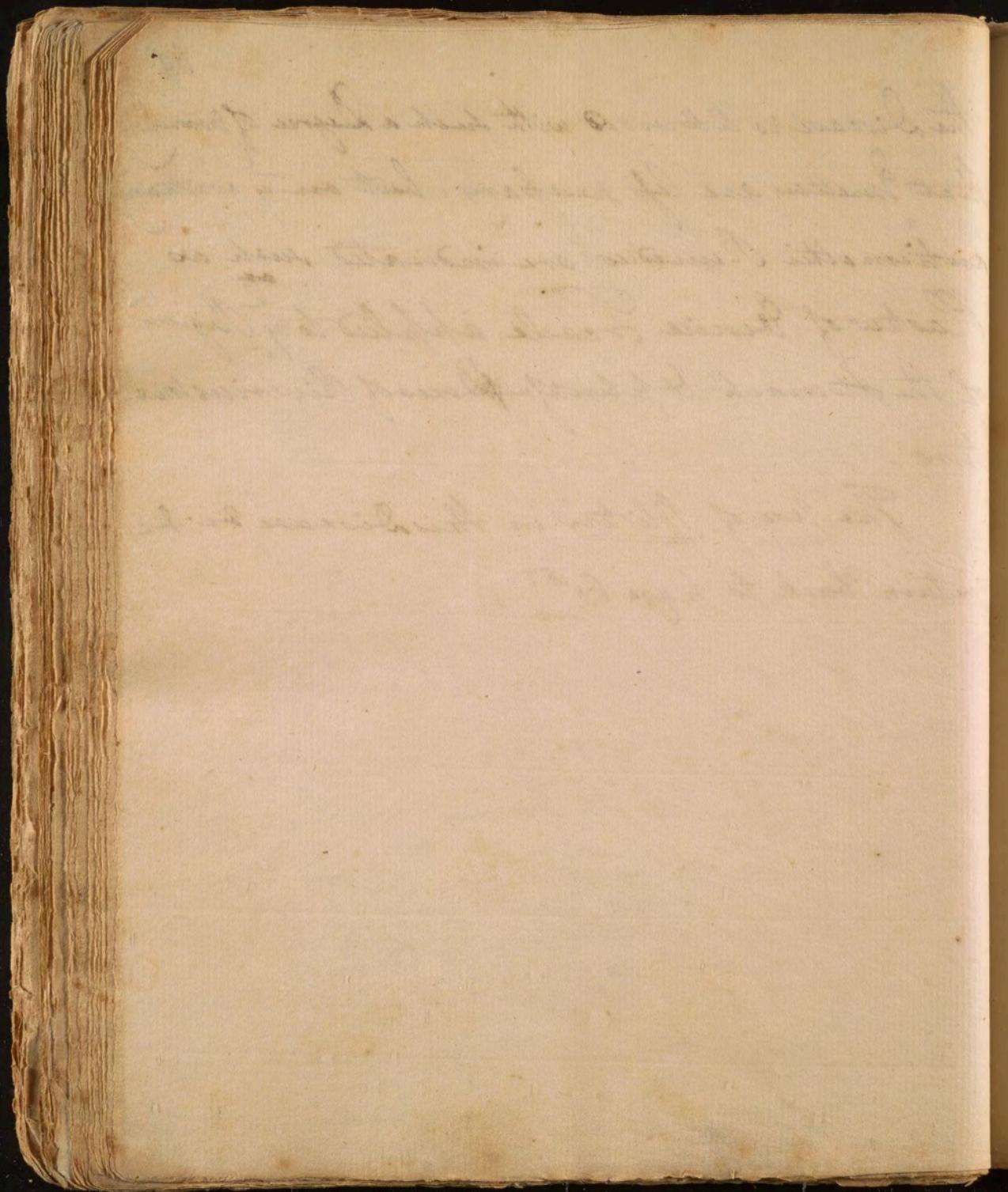
ex  
pa  
ing  
&  
Pro  
wit  
na  
pla  
me  
lor  
some  
tha  
Com  
The  
Sk  
up

excite a gentle vomiting without straining the Patient violently. Since I heard this, Dr. Buck informed me, that during the Siege of Martinique & the Savannah where he attended his majesty's Troops during the late war, he had given Comfits with the utmost success, & that, in the most malignant Degrees of this Fever his only dependance was placed upon them. I would not however recommend Comfits with a view of evacuating putrid bodies from the Prima via which according to some act as Local to the Disease. we before proved that this has little or no share in keeping up the complaints of the Patient. They seem rather to produce their Effects by bringing on a Determination toward the Skin, & thereby Oblviating the febrile Spasms induced upon its Surface. There are Cases however in which

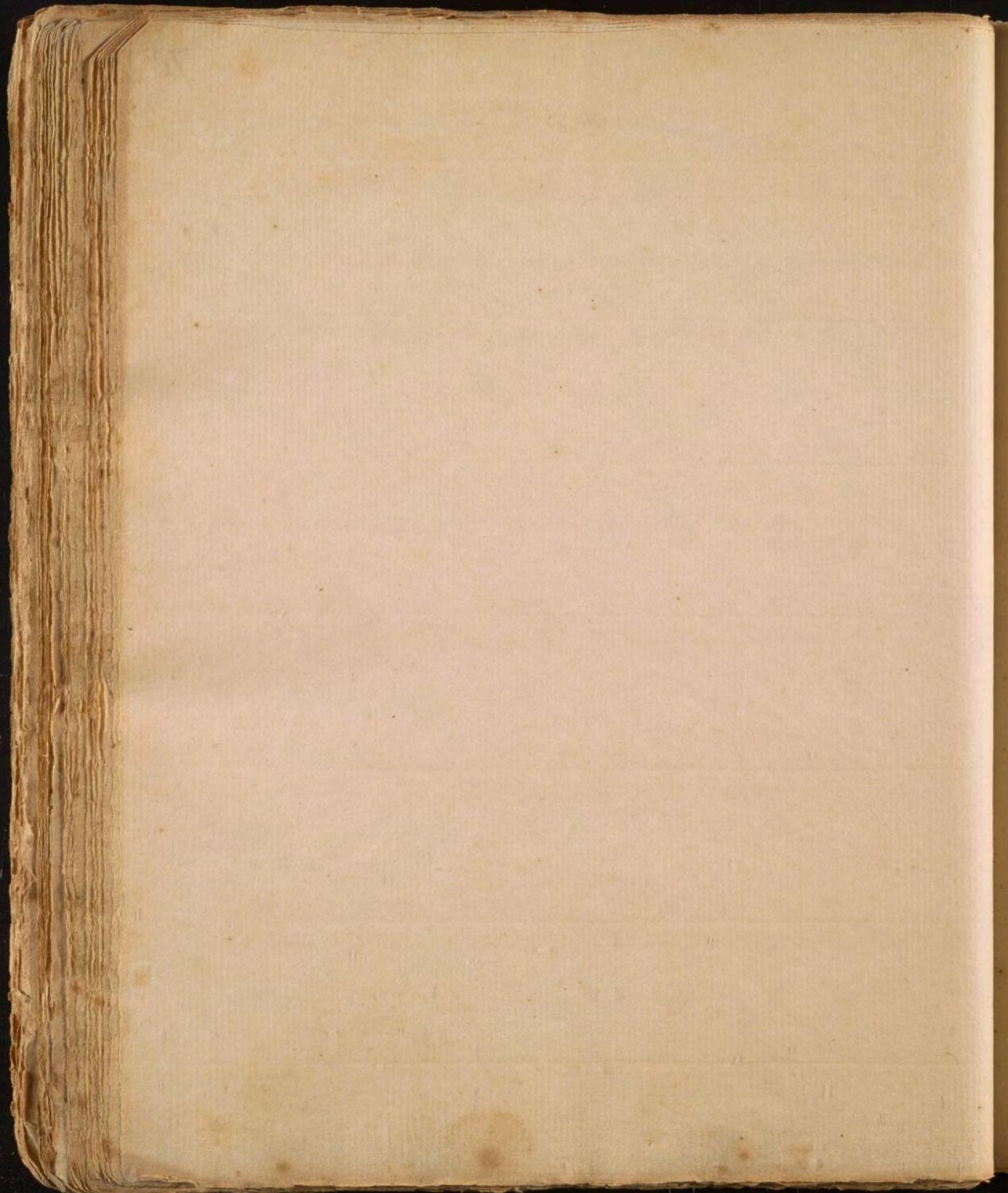


The Disease is attended with such a Degree of vomiting  
that sometimes are <sup>2</sup> of necessary, but on <sup>2</sup> contrary  
antivomitive Remedies are indicated such as  
Plasters of Venice Fracte applied to <sup>the</sup> Region  
of the Stomach, & plentiful Doses of Riverius tincture.

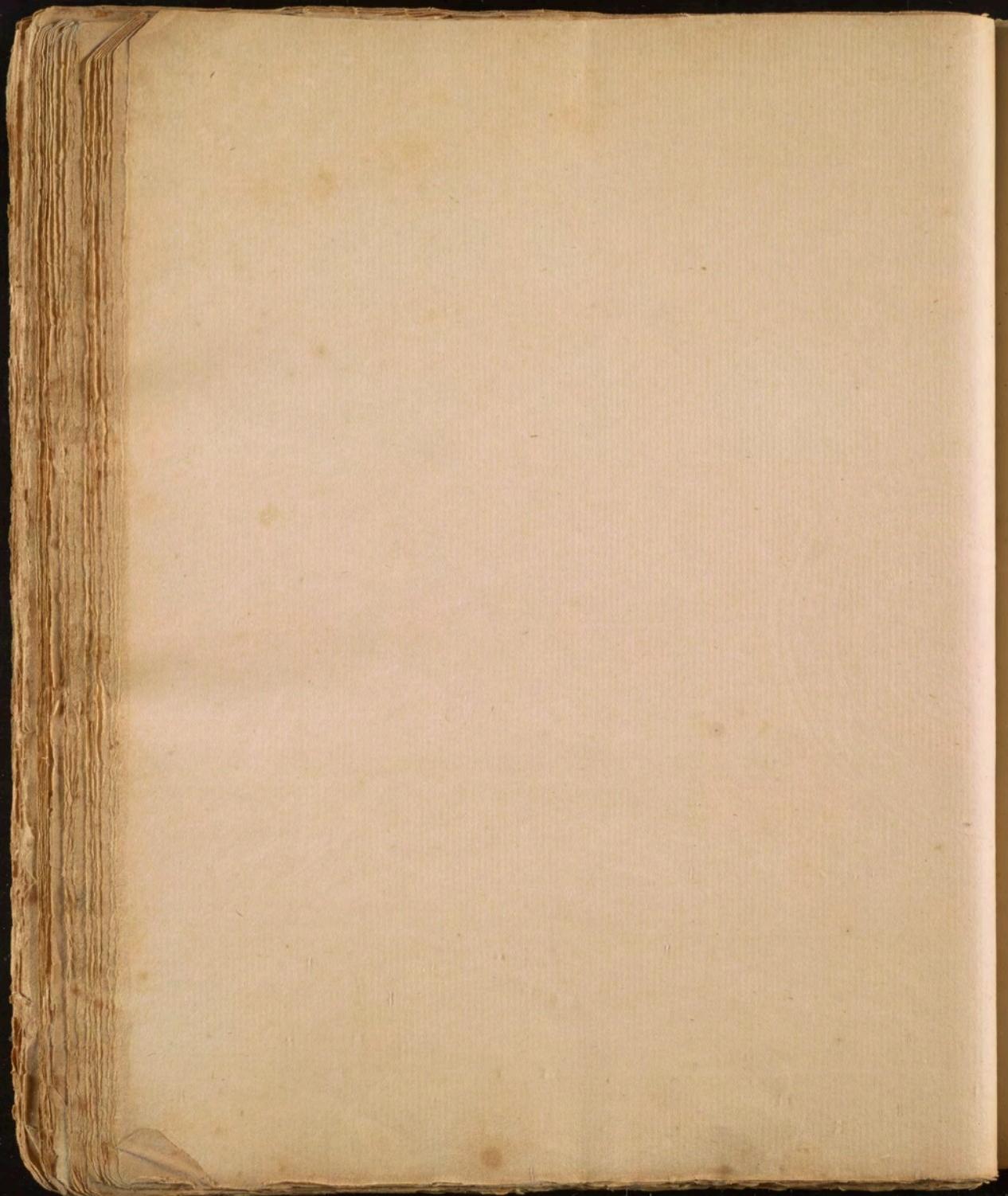
The use of Blisters in this Disease &c &c  
[return back to page 69<sup>o</sup>].



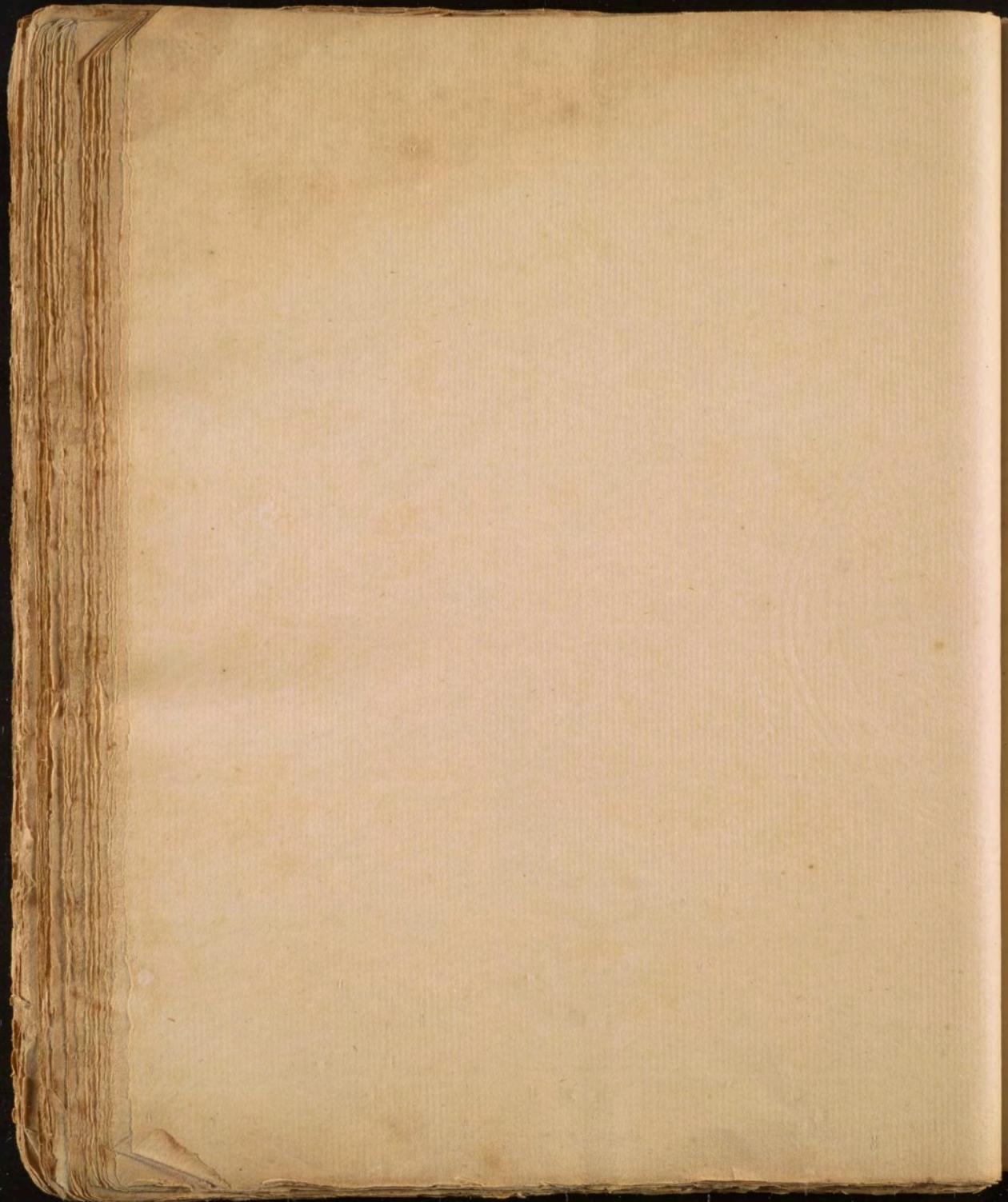
70



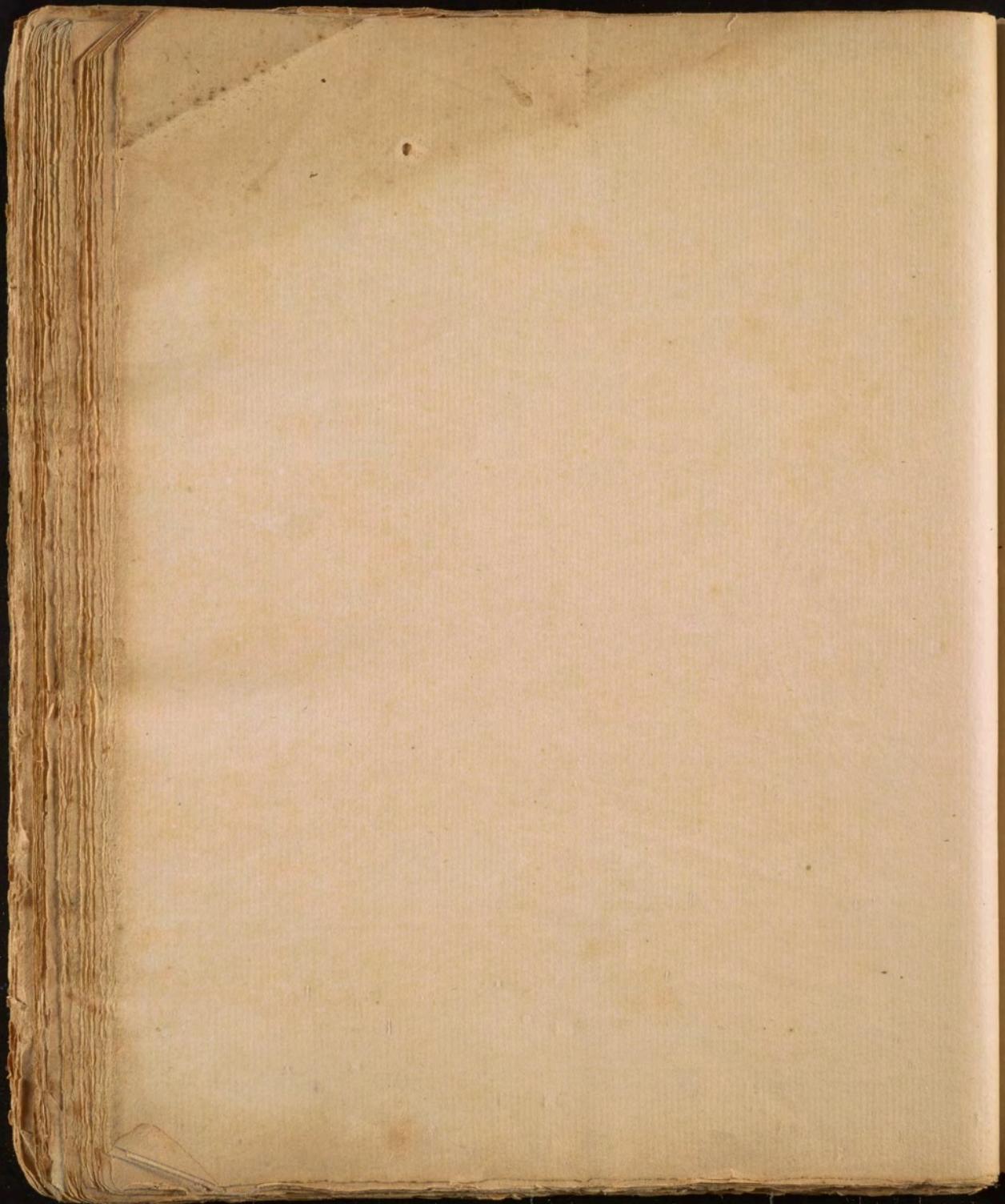
71



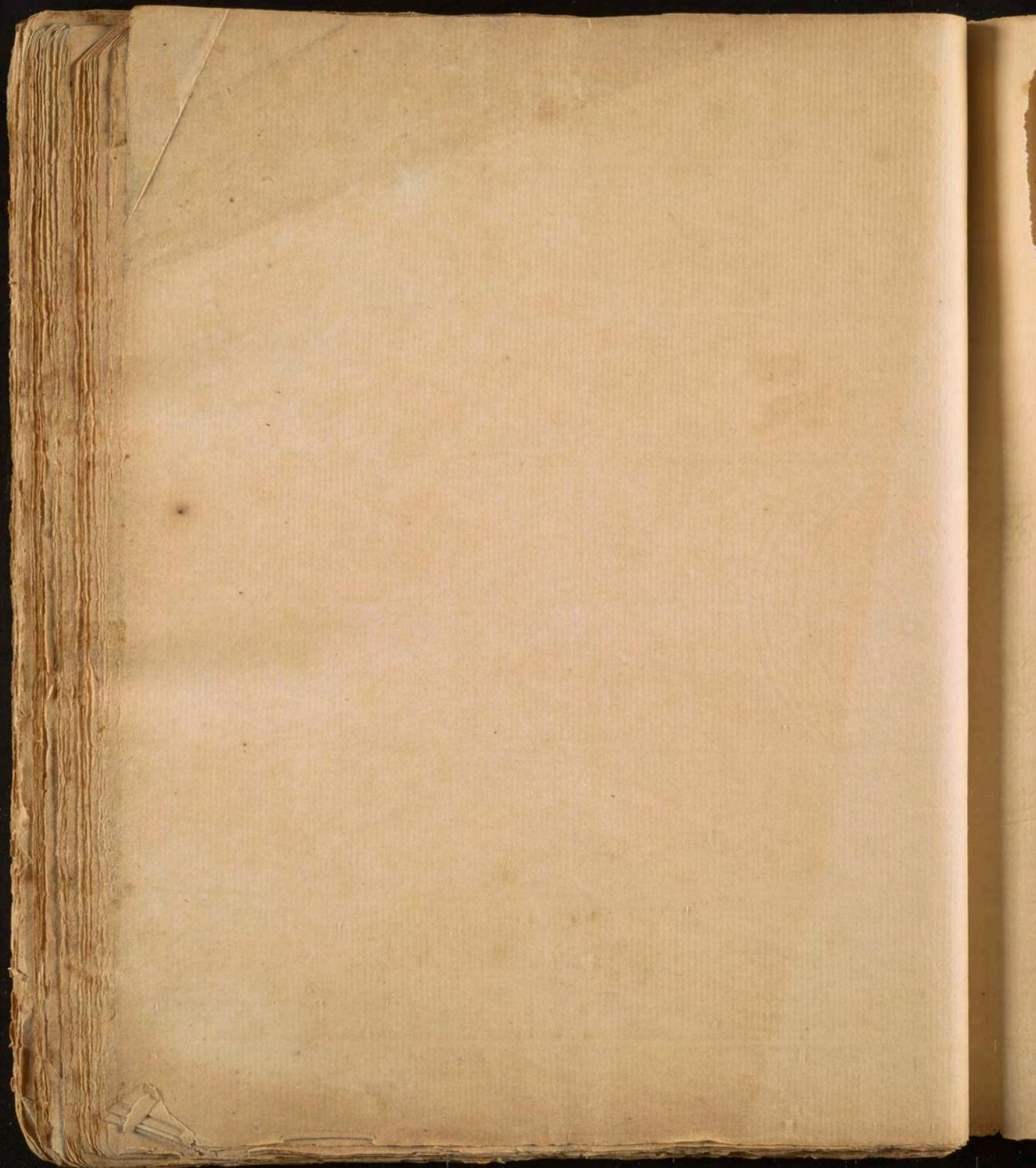
72



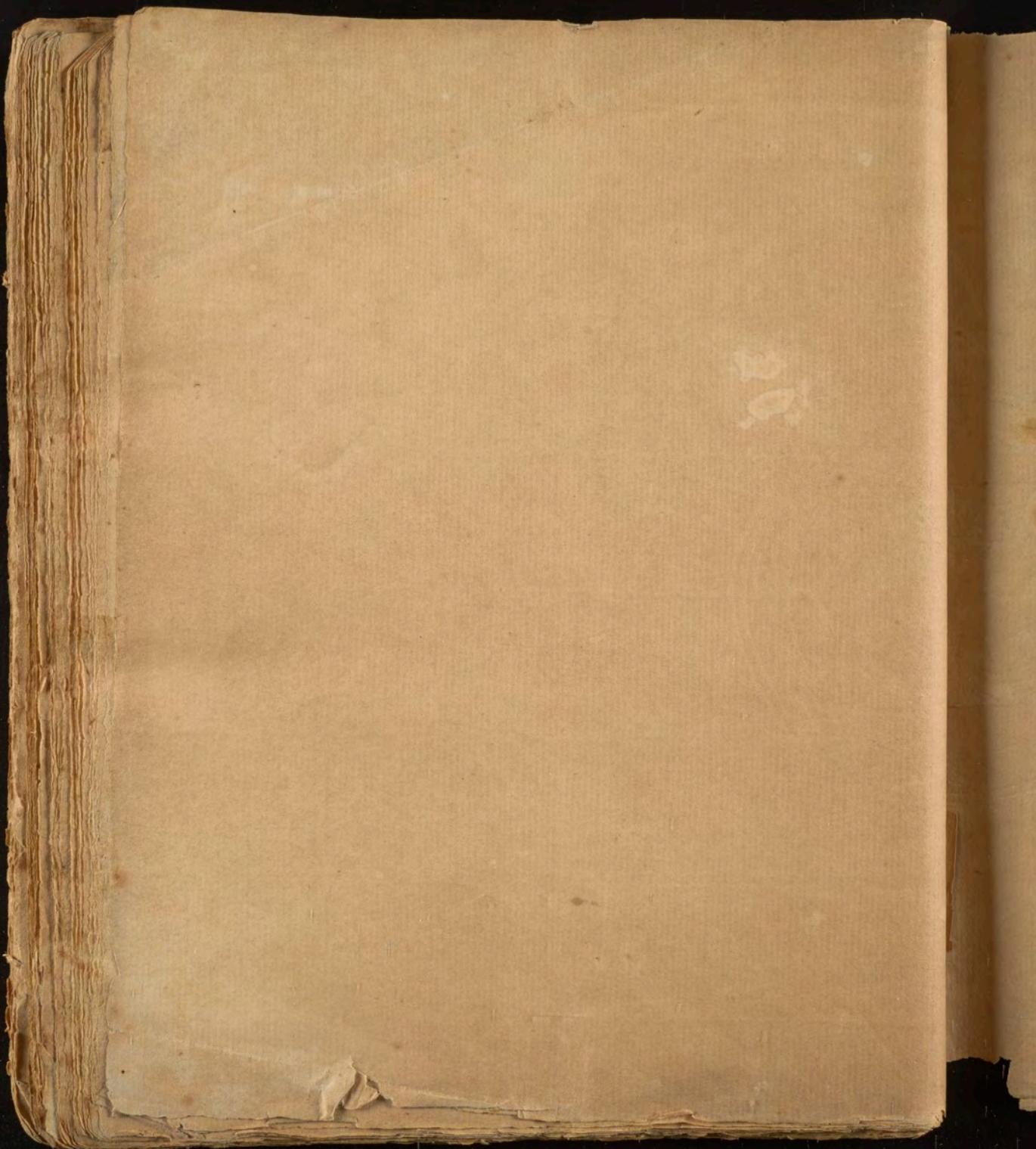
73



74



76



77

